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CONSISTING OF

LITERARY GOSSIP, CRITICISMS OF BOOKS AND
LOCAL HISTORICAL MATTERS CONNECTED
WITH RHODE ISLAND.

(VOL. XVIII. *981*)

JANUARY TO DECEMBER INC., 1901.

PROVIDENCE:
SIDNEY S. RIDER.
1901.

AN INDEX TO PRINCIPAL LOCAL

—AND—

HISTORICAL MATTERS.

ANDREWS, E. B., charged as an Anarchist.....	159	DORR War in Rhode Island; a history proposed.....	47
Charged with justifying lying.	165	DOYLE, Sarah E. on reform in school management.....	37
ANGELL, Albert N., blunders in his obituary.....	68	EARLY records of Providence—bad indexing.....	36
AMERICAN Band and Church, the leader.....	135	EAST Providence tax exemptions.....	89, 173
Flag. F. B. Ham's paper.....	189	EXEMPTIONS of rich corporations from public tax.....	198
AUTOMOBILE racing on public roads.....	149	FICTION circulated by public libraries.....	5
BAILEY, W. W., on the "blunders"	81	FRANCIS, Elizabeth; in memoriam	73
BAKER, Virginia, History of Warren, R. I., reviewed.....	49, 129	FREEDOM of speech; the newspaper's denounce.....	175
BOOK Sales; terrible condition shown.....	52	GARDINER, Asa Bird, "discovers" Gen. Nath. Greene's coffin plate.....	69, 45, 52, 117
BROWN, John Carter (second), "crass and inexcusable ignorance".....	114	GLASS Cutting; the finest flint..	185
BUSINESS men's "ratings" scandalous.....	50	GRAND Jury system in R. I.....	121
COLLYER, Rev. R. H., an English Dorr warrior....	95	Gregory, Gov. (R. I.), treatment of an attorney general.....	79
CAPRON and Sprague (R. I. Reps. in Cong.) on money expansion	1	GREENE, Gen. Nathan., his coffin plate "find".....	45, 52, 69, 117
CHAPIN, Dr. C. V., municipal sanitation in U. S.....	105	GRIST; the Kingston College boys' book.....	108
CHRISTIAN Science damned by the "Journal".....	90, 103	GRISWOLD, Mrs. F. B.; "Old Wickford".....	177
COLT, Mrs. Theodora. Vincet qui patitur.....	153	HAM, F. B., our American flag..	189
CONSTITUTION in R. I. discussed, 33. Amendments by "implication" behind a "reasonable doubt"...	73	HOWARD on perpendicular tailed mosquitos....	66
Commission is not a "convention".....	11	INDIA; destruction of silver money causes 2,000,000 deaths....	50
CONSUMPTION the most profitable disease for doctors.....	37	JANES, Lewis J.; health and a day	59
Cows killed by the State as tuberculous—cost.....	4	JOHNSON, Tom L., on taxation....	87
Milk; awful danger in using..	187	JOURNAL favors lamp post hanging in Providence.....	172
CRANSTON, James E., obituary notice.....	57	JUNKETING by Assemblymen and doctors after "pure air"....	138, 159
DENISON, Rev. Frederic. Death. Character as a writer.....	137	JURY trials inviolate in R. I....	172
DENTISTRY prices in Providence.	87	KEROSENE; how the Oil Trust works the public.....	183, 190
DIPHTHERIA in Providence closes a school.....	44	LARNED's History for Ready Reference.....	145
DOCTORS after a "protective" statute in General Assembly....	45, 208	LAWS made to help plumbers get business.....	126
Bills—\$190,000, \$143,000, \$87,000, etc.....	102	LAW suits—fraudulent.....	169
DOLDRUMS, where best coffee grows.....	208	LETTERS misdirected—1,476,090 in one city in one year.....	206
		LOCK jaw from vaccination	53, 85, 188
		MALAHACK, comical study of the word.....	153

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MALICIOUS legal arrest in a law suit.....	77	ROMAN enumeration; MCMH for 1901.....	134, 180, 182
Prosecutions in Providence	77, 101, 169	SANITATION, municipal, by Dr. C. V. Chapin.....	105
McKinley, President, assassination discussed.....	161, 175	SEWING machine tariff robbery..	186
Favors bi metalism... ..	136	SHEFFIELD, W. P., on taxation....	73
MEN permitted to hold "stocks" unattachable for debt in R. I..	54	SMALL pox scares in Rhode Isl- and.....	103, 127, 93, 140, 183
MICROBE theory of disease—non- sense shown... ..	87	SLACK, Ellen; a false cause of death record.....	76
MONEY lenders—breeders of crime.....	141	STANDARD (the) library of the Providence Public Library.....	82
MOSQUITO theory and yellow fever... ..	107, 124	STOCK speculations bring "more poverty to the poor".....	83
MUSICAL criticism criticized.....	63	TARIFF—great reaction against a protective.....	196
NARRAGANSETT Peer	89, 100	TAX the poor to enrich the rich.	89
NEWELL, Dr. Timothy—death....	127	TAXATION; the scientific basis of	87, 102
OLD Grimes; funny blunders in the "Journal"....	174	THOROUGHWORT and Eupatorium .	70
O'ROURKE, John; absurd blunders in the "Journal".....	157	TILLINGHAST, Pardon E.; mutual helpfulness.....	64
PERRY-BOGERT marriage.....	201	TOMPKINS, Hamilton B.; Calvert Bibliography.....	81
Shakespearean library... ..	17, 31	TRADING stamp; unlimited gall..	69
PLANKING an artificial lake at R. W. Park... ..	113, 125	UNION Railway transfers.....	139
PORTRAITS; comical effects of a transposition of names.....	47	VACCINATED with malignant small pox in Providence.....	93
POSTAL reform in second-class matter.....	154	With syphilis in Providence...	93
PROSPERITY sham, whereby the newspapers fool the people.	109, 118	With lock jaw	188
"PROTECTION" looms up in the "Journal"....	79, 71	Forced—stopped by court in Michigan.....	142
PROVIDENCE death rate.....	51	City liable for enforced.....	126
Police Commission—an unconstitu- tional body....	194	VEAZIE, Joseph; his portrait at Plymouth.....	94
Increasing cost of teaching children.....	9	WARREN, R. I.; review of Baker's history.....	129
PUBLIC schools; growth of lying and stealing in.....	187	WASHINGTON portraits at State House—absurd nonsense in "Journal".....	42
RHODE Island sham histories..	47, 117	WICKFORD, R. I.; review of Mrs. Griswold's book.....	177
RICHARDSON, Erastus, concerning MCMH for 1901.....	134	WILLIAMS, Roger, on Indian doctors.....	70
RIDER, Mrs. Ann Eliza; in memor- iam.....	137	WILLIAMS, Roger; his strawberry phrase—"Journal" finds a new author.....	108

457

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

78 ALMY STREET,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. For monthly.)
Single Copy 5 cents.

SATURDAY, JAN. 5, 1901.

VOL. 18.
No. 1.

Mr. Representative Capron gave the people of Rhode Island his views of higher finance in an interview printed by the *Journal* 6th Dec. last, thus "There is no more difficulty about basing notes upon the transferable wealth of the country in the hands of the Banks than there is in basing checks and bills of exchange upon this wealth." The *Journal* continues "from some inquiry into the subject," Mr. Capron has become "satisfied that a flexible currency issued under proper safeguards upon the transferable resources of the banks would prove the most efficient and scientific paper currency which could be employed. The day following the Editor of the *Journal* describes these as "pleasing evidences of the intelligence and thoroughness!! with which the R. I. Representative has studied the subject of monetary reform" again, "that such a currency is obtainable, is known to, of course, all intelligent persons like the Congressman from R. I., who has given the subject serious study." Rhode Island has indeed been happy with her representatives in Congress on matters of finance. Senator Sprague once gave the "subject serious study." Unfortunately Sprague's style of composition made it a trifle difficult to quite comprehend his ideas. This passage from Sprague's speech 15

March, 1869, (page 11) comes as near being his idea, as, in a phrase we can come "If you will give me a system in your Treasury that will let the money out of it at a given rate as fast as it is received, I for one will pledge myself to advocate the repeal of all your tariff laws in five years; we ask for nothing in this country in my judgment, but the "reception" of the revenues upon the market to control the capital in the interest of abundance and a lower rate of interest." The Editor of the *Journal* was at first dazed, but at last he said "His (Sprague's) plan is for loaning upon commercial paper the surplus in the Treasury instead of applying it to reduction of the public debt." Sprague wished, as the *Journal* editor expressed it to loan his debts to his creditors. The collapse of the German Mortgage Banks in December is thus described by the *Journal* "These mortgage banks have been issuing their own debentures on deposits to the amount of a round billion of dollars." The "Syndicated Manufacturing Fabric" cannot pay, the depositors cannot draw and so,— If that does not illustrate the Sprague and Capron schemes what does it illustrate. So far as Sprague was concerned his desire for an expanding currency was soon explained. His

concerns all failed, showing an indebtedness, direct, and collateral, amounting to near \$30,000,000.

Asa Bird Gardiner was district attorney of the city of New York, and a man more unfit for such an office could never have been found. He has been dismissed by Gov. Roosevelt. But his dismissal is more dishonorable than Gardiner's own actions. He was dismissed solely on the testimony of two newspaper reporters, who, corroborating each other, swore to the truth of their reports. We soon shall have these newspaper reports received as evidence in courts of law—for this was done by Attorney-General (Hammond) of New York state in this Gardiner case. Is it likely that these veracious reporters would under oath, swear that they had lied in their newspapers' sensationals. One of these reporters was on the N. Y. *Tribune*. Under the heading "Newspaper Evidence" that paper undertakes to parry the suspicions which must of necessity arise: "The public knows, if it wants to know, what newspapers are habitually accurate and truthful and employ honorable, self-respecting reporters, and what are made up of the gleanings of the gutter because some people

like to consume the gutter product. The *Tribune* reporter who testified in the Gardiner hearing is a careful, intelligent gentleman, with many years' experience," who unlike George Washington could lie, but wouldn't. He who excuses, accuses—

When Courts decide cases upon the lines of expediency, instead of deciding them upon the line of justice, what value has property, or what becomes of human rights. A thief steals my patent, invests it to his great pecuniary advantage in twenty companies, millions of dollars are involved, am I to be denied justice, on the ground, that it would be "inexpedient," when so much money lies upon the other side of the question. Holding such a view is worse than sleeping in the crater of a volcano.

There are, probably, few women in this country as busy as Mrs. S. T. Rorer, the famous cook, or few who earn as much money. Besides her editorial work for The Ladies' Home Journal, which involves answering thousands of letters each year, she conducts a big cooking school in Philadelphia, and lectures almost

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constantly during the season, traveling through all sections of the country. Mrs. Rorer has never had a headache, she is never ill, and, in her appearance, is certainly the best example one could have of her theories as to the right way to live.

My illustrious contemporary, the *Journal* came a day or two ago gave us this profoundly original thought "There is no telling what perilous waters may be reached when the mind!! once is cut loose from the safe anchorage of practical sense." The *Journal's* mind must be one of those same amphibious creatures which sinks, or swims, as the one, or the other pays. This astounding aphorism the *Journal* admirably illustrates by two of its own "leaders." One Dec. 12, urging bimetalism, for which it urged the destruction of a B. U. President; the other Dec. 16, endeavoring to destroy the first, but really showing how monometalism robs the producer.

This truly moral publication tells us in a column of the "horrible barbarity" of holding a woman's trunks at the N. Y. Custom House for examination; but never a word does it say,

about the burning of all property of 37 farms of the Boers, near the Orange Free State, on the day before Christmas.

On or about Oct. 12, 1899, the Editor of the *Journal* doubtless with the assistance of "Darius Allen" predicted the end of the Boer war, or more correctly the English war for the possession of the Transvaal Gold Mines. It was to end by crushing the inhabitants in just four weeks. It is now 1901 and the English army 210,000 strong is everywhere on the defensive. Nearly \$600,000,000 of gold dollars have thus far been wasted, and the British Government is just so much deeper in debt.

The *Narragansett Times* in giving a very short paragraph concerning an important view of the recently adopted amendment to the constitution held by J. H. Wells of Kingston, speaks of Mr. Wells as the "only remaining member of the Constitution Convention of 1842." Has my friend of many years, William P. Sheffield, passed from existence? This very important opinion held by Mr. Wells, is thus stated by the *Times*:

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He spoke of the recently adopted amendment to the constitution, and said that its provisions abolished Article VIII. of the constitution, and wiped out the provision for a ballot in elections. The only place, he argued, where the subject of ballots was mentioned in the amendment was where the towns were given the privilege, if they so desired, to take the ballots to the State Legislature to be counted. He admitted that the Legislature might provide for determining elections by ballot, but insisted that the constitutional right of ballot was abolished by the amendment.

Under this Amendment, it is no longer necessary to use ballots, nor any other record evidence of an election; nor is it required of the General Assembly to meet in Grand Committee, to count what cannot be used. A fitting finale is the appointment by Gov. Gregory of the following men to incorporate the amendment into the Public Laws: E. L. Freeman, S. W. K. Allen, Ellery Wilson, W. W. Blodget, E. L. Angell. Such a result demonstrates the unfitness of those men who cast votes, but cannot read, and understand, a thing for which they vote; or are bribed to vote for what they read and do understand; there is no other alternative; for, to amend the Constitution in order to

perform regularly the revolutionary actions of the Senate by which Gov. D. Russell Brown was kept in office in 1893 denotes a lack of integrity or of intelligence and nothing else. Where were the 25,000 men who voted for David Baker in 1893?

Exactly a year ago, BOOK NOTES said "It will be ten years more before the court will reach the point of knocking out the law;" permitting towns to exempt political friends, or rich men, or rich and powerful corporations, from a "Public Tax." Read the Review of the action of the court in our December *Extra* issue and see how far we went wrong.

The state pays to the owner of the cow killed by the State Board one half the appraised value placed by the State Board itself, upon the animal. In the first six months of 1899 the average value per animal was about \$38.63, the state hence paid \$19.32. This Board has killed since 1892, three thousand and fifteen animals, mostly cows, (438 were killed in 1899) at this ratio, \$69,841.80 were paid to the owners of these cows to prevent the spreading of a disease. "Tuberculosis," concerning which the latest English scientists inform us "there is no evidence worthy of name that tuberculosis is due to the rav-

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* FRANK W. GALE, *Secretary.*

ages of the tubercle bacillus" (*West-minister Review*, September 1900). Every man with an old, worthless cow, sick of some disease, and long milkless, rushes with pretended fright to the State Board, and the state pays the bills. It is worse than foolish.

Is the circulating of 85 per cent. of all the books taken from the Free Public Libraries of the class, Novels, any better than "selling soft drinks" by librarians: for this is the calling which Mr. M. Dui or Dooley, or Dooe, or Doughey suggested ignorant booksellers should follow. In very truth selling soft drinks, is positively virtuous in comparison. These novels corrupt all home life; all honor and all honesty. They are the one great cause of the vice of cities, and of the country as well. Here is a fair specimen of the work done at the Narragansett Library at Peace Dale run by Mr. Hazard. It is of November 1899, the last sent to the writer. Nine hundred and sixty (960) books were taken out classified by the Librarian as follows:

General works.....	44
Philosophy	3
Religion	11
Sociology	15
Natural Science	10
Useful Arts	1
Fine Arts	3
Literature	38
Fiction and Juvenile ...	684
Geography & Descriptive	30
Biography	30
History	30
Reference (inside use)...	46

Were it not wicked, we would like to ask what librarians mean, by the terms, "General Works," what "Geography" would be, were is not "Descriptive;" and what "Literature" means?

Can a member of the General Assembly accept a fee in cases pending before that body; or can a member divide the appropriations of money with others either inside or outside of that body? In this connection remember that there is pending a \$2500.00 resolution in favor of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. There was a heavy dividing of the last one.

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Abstract of Medical Science, 1875-1879, 6 vols.
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Braithwaite's Retrospect, vol. 1 to 69 with Indexes.
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If the buyers of the *Century*, for a year, got nothing but the engravings of Timothy Cole, for their money, they would be well repaid. These engravings touch the very highest things in art. Nothing in *The Century's* "Year of Romance" itself can exceed in interest the story of the life in the besieged legations in Peking, as told in the January number. One of Mrs. Conger's guests, Miss Cecile E. Payen, kept a diary, and the selections from it, with illustrations, enables us to realize vividly the mental sufferings of the legationers, from the dawn of apprehension in May, through the storm and stress and anxious waiting to the fervent "Joy, joy! Saved at last!" of August 14, when 4000 Sikhs marched into the British compound, followed by English troopers and 1800 Americans under Gen. Chaffee.

The Woman's Home Companion opens its new year with a superb idea. It is neither more nor less than the reproduction of the admirable processes now known, of more than a million dollars' worth of the world's more celebrated pictures. Five of these are in this January number. There are other clever things in this same number,

among others are "The Floral Setting of the White House," by Waldon Fawcett; "Shopping in the Great Cities of Europe," by Lillian Bell, and "The Girls' Art Schools of New York," by C. Montgomery M'Govern. A new serial, "A Little Old Woman," by Harriet Prescott Spofford, begins in this issue, and in addition to this four short stories are printed.

The *American Review of Reviews* gives BOOK NOTES this interesting note concerning itself: The *Review* at the very outset met with almost unprecedented favor from the thinking and reading people of the United States, and its hold upon its readers has been steadily increasing. It enters upon the opening year with a stronger position in every way than it has held in any previous year. The name "Review of Reviews," as its readers are well aware, happens to be one of those descriptive titles that are imperfect because they refer to a part rather than to a whole. While the *Review of Reviews* has had no occasion to lose faith in the value of those departments in which it summarizes and indexes the important articles appearing in a great number of leading periodicals of this and other countries, its function of reviewing

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My own publication, but the loss if any, to be borne by Ex-Gov. Dyer. Five hundred copies were printed. No sooner was the book ready than the late William P. Blodget, bought a copy, and gathering around him in the office of the Gaspee Insurance Company a group of cronies, read discussed and ridiculed the book. The book was killed, and indeed so too was the Gaspee Insurance Company. At last the account was made up, and E-Gov. Dyer fulfilled his word to me—he paid me—but only actual cost. I made not one cent. Upwards of 300 copies were delivered to him. The book has disappeared. I have been told that it was cremated and the ashes spread upon the waters of the sea; but how true it is I do not know. I have but a single copy for sale.

and digesting general and special periodicals represents only a small part of its space. The remainder is devoted to contributed articles, and the amount of this strictly original material in the *Review of Reviews* is quite equal to, if not greater than, that (fiction apart) of any other periodical in this country. There is even yet, to a limited extent, a confusion in the public mind between the *American Monthly Review of Reviews*, edited by Albert Shaw, and the *English Review of Reviews*, edited by William T. Stead. These are entirely separate publications, the one published in New York being undoubtedly the most distinctively American magazine that appears in this country. It is a larger magazine than Mr. Stead's and more extensively illustrated. And it enjoys an arrangement by which it is enabled to avail itself *ad libitum* in advance of material written for the *English Review of Reviews*, on the syndicate principle.

It is some advance anyway that a Professor at B. U. has been permitted to "Study Trusts" with his classes, during the past year. Two years, or more ago the President of the Univer-

sity was not allowed *even to think* bimetalism, and now the *Journal* is urging it. Some day BOOK NOTES will print in parallels, what that paper then said, and what it since held, or at least printed.

As a matter of economy to the state, the Supreme Court Judges should indicate to *petit* juries the sums to be awarded by verdicts for maimed, and wounded men and women through no fault of their own.

The people of a state are damned or benefitted just so far as their courts are beyond, or beneath the influence of argument.

The newspapers are finding additional signs of general prosperity, in the feeding of 1,500,000 poor people, by the Salvation Army. The *Herald* says "All phases of poverty were represented "How touching is this from Senator Hanna: "Christmas should be consecrated to Him Who came to earth for all men." What the Senator does not know about the cause of the coming of Jesus, is not worth knowing.

Excellent Books for Sale by Sidney S. Rider. Use Postal. 73 Almy St.

Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, with twenty-seven illustrations on wood by George Cruikshank, Esq. 12 mo. London, 1852.....\$10.00

It is a fine illustration of the educated still of book collectors that this excessively rare book, long advertised here, remains unsold. [On the 19th February, 1897, there was sold at Libbie's "The First English Illustrated Edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin," London 1853, at \$8.50. That it was not the first illustrated English edition is shown, by my offer of a copy a year earlier in date. It will be many years before men may see another copy in like fine condition offered for sale at this low price.

There stands on the Smithfield turnpike, near to Quinsniket, a Quaker Meeting House—old—but in excellent condition. Here at the close of the 18th century preached, Job Scott, the most celebrated of Rhode Island Quaker Preachers. He died albeit to young at Ballitore in Ireland in 1793. Four

years later his friends published his *Journal*, one of the most delightful books of the wanderings of Quaker preachers ever published. Mr. Rider offers a copy printed at New York 1797 bound in half Turkey mor. for...\$1.50

A comparison of Mahometism and Christianity, in their evidence, their history, and their effects, in nine sermons. It is the Bampton Lectures for 1784 by Joseph White, a Professor at Oxford University. 8 vo. ½ buckram. uncut, Oxford 1784.....\$2.00

A man described by Dr. Parr as possessed of the most profound knowledge of oriental languages; and by Charles Butler as "the learned and very ingenious;" and by Gibbon as a writer whose "observations on the character, and religion of Mahomet are always adopted to his argument, elegant and ingenious.

Paralelo entre la Isla de Cuba y algunas colonias Engleses escrito por Dn Jose Antonio Saco. Madrid 1837. 8 vo. pp. 1650 cts

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An interesting little collection of five) printed relics of our war with Mexico, arranged in a neatly folio book in half morocco binding is for sale by Mr. Sidney Rider. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought on the 9th and 9th of command of the Mexican forces. Shortly after these battles Santa Anna issued his "*Exposicion del General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna a sus Compatriotas, con motivo del programa proclamado para la verdadera regeneracion de la Republica.*" It is a boardside 14x20 date "Agosto 16 de 1846," and forms one of this collection. Another is *El Cangrejo*, a newspaper published in the City of Mexico, Sabado 3 de Junio 1838. It contains six carefully prepared articles on the "Exigencias Nacionales." Another is a small newspaper "El Soldado de la Patria—Periodico politico y militar—published at "Viernes 5 de Febrero de 1847." The City of Mexico was cap-

tured by the U. S. forces 14th September 1847. The specimen, "*El Soldado.*" is number 9, volume 1. Lastly are two specimens of an American newspaper started by John H. Peoples, in the City of Mexico, eighteen days after the capture. The *Daily American Star*. It was published every day except on *Mondays*. For this small, but most interesting, and historically valuable collection, the price is \$6.50 by post, or express prepaid.

They are of excessive rarity,
Discurso Pronunciado por el Exmo Sr General Ministro de Guerra y Marina Don Jose Maria Tornel en la Sesion del 12 de Octubre de 1842. Mexico 1842. 8 vo. pp. 41.....50 cts
Proceso de residencia contra Pe-

dro de Alvarado ilustrado con estampas sacadas de los antiguos codices Mexicanos y Notas of Noticias biograficas, criticas y arqueologicas por D. Jose Fernando Ramirez Mexico 1847. 8 vo. pp. 302. Portrait of Alvarado and two colored fac-similes of ancient historical picture writing\$1.50

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1901.

Vol. 18
No. 2

HOW THE COST OF SCHOOLS HAS INCREASED.

The following table shows the tax rate for the city of Providence for 20 years, 1879-1898. It also shows how

the tax was divided, and also the appropriations for the principal departments of the city expenditures:—

For it Book NOTES is indebted to Alderman William K. Reynolds.

	Current expenses....	Interest and Sinking Fund	State Tax.....	Public Schools.....	Highways.....	Police.....	Fire Department.	Total Tax.....
1879.....	.80	.42	.18	\$167,000	\$110,000	\$220,000	\$ 80,000	\$1.40
1880.....	.79	.38	.18	167,000	100,000	195,000	80,000	1.35
1881.....	.65	.53	.22	172,000	100,000	195,000	95,000	1.40
1882.....	.69	.54	.22	177,000	150,000	200,000	100,000	1.45
1883.....	.76	.52	.17	193,500	190,000	200,000	115,000	1.45
1884.....	.76	.52	.17	208,000	200,000	200,000	115,000	1.45
1885.....	.81	.48	.16	217,000	200,000	215,000	130,000	1.45
1886.....	.78	.46	.16	220,000	180,000	215,000	135,000	1.40
1887.....	.88	.42	.15	217,000	190,000	230,000	145,000	1.45
1888.....	.88	.45	.17	228,000	200,000	240,000	155,000	1.50
1889.....	.83	.45	.22	226,000	250,000	165,000	1.50
1890.....	.83	.45	.22	248,000	200,000	255,000	195,000	1.50
1891.....	.78	.50	.22	292,000	165,000	274,000	225,000	1.50
1892.....	.76	.52	.22	336,000	190,000	275,000	225,000	1.50
1893.....	.82	.58	.22	350,000	175,000	300,000	280,000	1.60
1894.....	.85	.56	.19	375,000	175,000	305,000	280,000	1.60
1895.....	.89	.53	.18	400,000	175,000	325,000	284,000	1.60
1896.....	.90	.57	.18	475,000	175,000	335,000	340,000	1.65
1897.....	.87	.60	.18	525,000	200,000	335,000	335,000	1.65
1898.....	.90	.57	.18	575,000	225,000	350,000	350,000	1.65

By comparing the appropriations for 1879 with those of 1898, the growth of each department will be readily seen. Thus for schools in 1879, the sum was \$167,000; in 1898 it was \$575,000. Moreover each department can be compared with another. For instance, schools with highways, and police with fire, etc. When the school appropriation is compared with the appropriations of the other departments the growth appears to be enormous. It is in fact nearly quad-

rupled. But under analysis, the showing is actually awful. The number of pupils in 1879 was 12,848, while in 1898 the number was 22,562. It had not nearly doubled. The cost per child, or pupil, was in 1879 \$12.99; in 1898 this per capita cost was much more than doubled, being \$29.36. The teacher's work was reduced, for in 1879 there were 47 pupils to each teacher; in 1898 the number falls to 33, while the average rate of teachers' wages shows a material advance from

\$67,600 in 1879 to \$72,000 in 1898. The question comes right home why should it cost now \$30.00 to educate a child, which child's mother and father was better educated 20 years ago for \$13.00?

The librarian of the Narragansett Library (Hazard's) Peace Dale makes the following report for December 1900:

"Seven hundred and twelve readers took out 1096 books, which are classified as follows:—

General works	63
Philosophy	1
Religion	1
Sociology	7
Natural Science	19
Use Arts	4
Fine Arts	8
Literature	32
Fiction	520
Juvenile	283
Geography and Descriptive	36
Biography	24
History	36
Reference (for inside use only) ..	62

"The use of the library increased materially over the record for the same month for 1899. The record for that month was 492 readers, taking out 801 books."

I cannot compare this showing with that for "the same month" December 1899; but with the preceeding month, November 1899, it can be compared. The column of figures above amounts to 1096, as the librarian says, but the last item being "for inside use only" of course cannot be "taken out." Somebody looked at an atlas, or perhaps a dictionary. Hence the actual circulation was 1034. So the actual circulation, based on the same librarian's report, for November 1899, was 914 books. Hence Dec. 1900 shows a gain in the number of books circulated over 1899 of 120 books. Now let us discover from which class these additional books were taken. In Dec. 1900, 803 novels, adult and juvenile, were taken; in Nov. 1899, 684 novels, adult and juvenile, were taken. In all classes of literature, excepting novels 230 books were taken out in Nov. 1899; in Dec. 1900, 231 books in the same classes were taken, the gain in all classes, excepting novels was one (1) book—while the gain in novels was 119—such was the material increase within this time. Prof. Jameson, then of B. U., was employed to select \$150.00 worth, more or less, of works of history suited to such a constituency. Mr. R. G. Hazard re-

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TRANSACTS
GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY
BUSINESS.

ceived from the state treasury \$146.25, which he might use to pay for those works. In Nov. 1899, of the class "history," 30 books were taken out; in Dec. 1900, after this fresh addition, 36 books were taken. The writer, as this librarian says, may not be "a true bookman;" but if that is a fair showing of the result of the work of true bookmen, the writer does not wish to be one of them.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island held that the people of the state could not meet in convention, or make, or revise the constitution except under a call issued by the nominal representatives of the people—the General Assembly. This same Court has since decided that this General Assembly has no power to call such a convention. But notwithstanding this decision two of the judges of this court received each, one thousand dollars, for sitting upon a "Commission" to revise this constitution. The fundamental conditions were the same under both instruments. Not a word concerning the subject exists in the charter, nor in the constitution. This same court has held an act of the Senate, in refusing to join in grand committee and count

the vote in a state election, to be within the constitutional powers granted by the people to the General Assembly. This same court has, by the use of one word, (implication), given to the Legislature which elects the Judges to office, and by whose power alone they can retain office, an unlimited power to tax its enemies, and exempt its friends. Is this a government founded upon the consent of the governed; or did Lincoln lie when he called it "a government of the people, by the people, for the people" and which should not perish from the earth. In the matter of the first two decisions this court, nor has any court the slightest color of jurisdiction; in the two latter decisions, the court performed an act which affords an extraordinary view of the judicial conditions here existing. Every judge swears to this oath upon taking his seat:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the constitution and laws of the state; that I will administer justice without respect to persons and do *equal right to the poor and the rich*; and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me according

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to the best of my abilities agreeably to law. So help me God." (Pub. Laws 757). The constitution of the state declares in its first paragraph: "The essential and unquestionable rights and principles hereinafter mentioned should be established, maintained, and preserved, and shall be of paramount obligation in all legislative, judicial and executive proceedings. If a judge can interpret the constitution by implication so as to make it fit his conscience, in what consists the force of an oath. When the court decrees to tax Crafts, and let the Grosvenors be exempted from such a public tax, did the court do "equal right to the poor and the rich?" If the court is charged with a violation of the oath, the judge may answer "it is according to the best of my abilities," and "it is agreeable to law." "I am the judge." Where exists the safety of the people under such conditions.

A Mr. F. H. Smith, being a guest of the Newton Club, at Boston, "entertained the company with a series of sketches from his own works, &c." He thus questioned the veracity of Mrs. Stowe, in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*:

"I left the South when 20 years old," he said, "but not before I had seen something of the life in Virginia. It is true that when an estate was broken up the slaves were often

bought by neighbors, but with a view of keeping them together near the old place. When a vicious slave was met with he was often sent to the rice fields of South Carolina for the purpose of preventing him corrupting the others. There was no other way to dispose of him.

"This book, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' is the most vicious book that ever appeared. It compares with Kennon's first book on Russia. I could go into the prisons of the North to-day and write a similar book. The book precipitated the war, and made the North believe nothing but the very worst of the South.

"We are not an inhuman people; we are all alike; we are Americans. It was an outrage to raise the North against the South. The book was an appalling, awful and criminal mistake."

Mr. Smith is his own worst commentator. He says, to write a similar book about the North he would have to go through the prisons here. Mrs. Stowe in her "key" gave the evidence on which her "Uncle Tom" rested.

A good illustration of the utter worthlessness of the pictorial representations of scenes given in the daily press is that in the *Journal* here of the fire at the College of Agriculture and Mechanics Arts at Kingston; in

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truth nothing resembling the picture in the *Journal* has existed for years. Only a patriarch, or an antiquary, could have ever recognized it. The *Journal* stated that the building burned stood about 500 feet from the building pictured; no such thing existed.

It is not alone in Boston, or Providence that suspicions lie concerning School Boards, or School Committees. It is charged that a clerk of the School Board of Cincinnati was a thief. The despatch says: "The first thing that greeted the experts was evidence that the embezzlement would probably exceed \$500,000 instead of \$200,000, as first reported.

"It is admitted that Griffiths stole at least \$130,000 from the tuition fund fee paid by non-resident pupils. He went into office in 1887, and every year began to appropriate the school money. So careless was the system of the school board that it was not until 1897, when the fusion of Democrats and Independent Republicans secured control of the municipal administration, that Griffiths took the precaution

to cover up his shortages with forged receipts."

Concerning the Providence conditions, there is a letter of Gen. Brayton's written in 1882, which will throw light upon them. Book Notes will reproduce it, for preservation.

Some portions of Mayor Granger's inaugural address make very delightful reading, and no part of it dull, nor stupid. In spite of the court's decision to let Crafts be taxed, and save the Grosvenors from a like burden, Mr. Granger declares, "The fundamental principle that the tax burden should be equally borne is constantly violated." My excellent friend, Mr. Lincoln, the Boston *Herald* Sunday correspondent, says, "The inaugural treated of many old, and a few new things,"—and, further, the readers of it "will recognize many old friends," and some "old and moss covered topics,—among them the question of equality of taxation, for which the Mayor stands pledged. This Mr. Lincoln in a certain sense ridicules. He says, "The city members (of the Legislature) want one thing, and the country mem-

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bers hang together for another; the city members just ache to tax personal property where it is found." Well where is it found? Is it all in Warwick? Or where is it? Just tell us Mr. Lincoln.

The *Saturday Evening Post* has an article entitled the *Month of Legislatures* in which it speaks of the variation in conditions in a few of the states. Here is what it says concerning one point about Rhode Island:

"The variety is not confined to the ratio of representation. Rhode Island pays its legislators only a dollar a day but California and Nevada pay eight dollars a day.

"Maine gives only \$150 a year, but New York and Pennsylvania pay \$1500 a year."

The *Post* is mistaken; the "ordinary" member gets \$5.00 per day; the speakers \$10.00, mileage for every sitting, and as much more money as he sees fit to vote to himself out of the

state treasury, and some of the members "divvy" with the beneficiaries of the appropriations.

The reduction of the price of admission to the hermaphroditic presentation of Gounod's *Faust* by the Arion Club, with the assistance of Madame Sembrich—from \$2.50 to \$1.00 on the day of the event—is a pleasing proof of pecuniary success of the affair; it must have been a source of delight to all those who had bought admissions previously. Just such a trick was played by P. T. Barnum, at the Jenny Lind concert here.

The statement made in the alleged "Filipino petition" which has just been read in the U. S. Senate that "only 20 per cent. of the people cannot write, and read" must be utterly untrue. The document is dated Manila, July 15, 1900. In the elegant and forcible phrase of my friend of the *Boston Herald* "its dollars to

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One of the most learned books ever written on the subject.

The Life of Daniel Webster by George T. Curtis. 2 vols. 8 vo. port. New York, 1870.....03.50

The Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, compiled and edited by Daniel Mallory. 2 vols. 8 vo. New York 184402.25

doughnuts" that the "Petition" is a McKinley political fraud.

The Boston *Herald's* editor prints this charming political picture:

AMAZING PHILADELPHIA.

The evidence presented of the extent of fraud and corruption under Republican rule in Philadelphia would be incredible were it not so authoritatively vouched for. A recent appeal comes from twenty-seven of the most respected citizens of the municipality against this, in which it is stated that the wickedness there "is hardly surpassed by New York in the worst days of Tweed," and that at a recent election "terrorism unsurpassed in the darkest days of political outrages in the South prevailed." It is further said that "legal electors were prevented from voting, fraudulent voters and repeaters were encouraged, assisted and protected from arrest," and that "such a carnival of crime has probably never been equalled in our political history." That the full signifi-

cance of these charges may be appreciated it is only necessary to say that ex-Senator George F. Edmunds who is now a resident of that city is one of the signers of the document in which they are made."

It was to bring about just such conditions that all the *Herald's* exertions were made in the late elections and now no body will believe in the sincerity of such ejaculations. It sustained Quay, the Shipping Bill steal, the cornering of money, and every other wrong which now so quickly horrifies it.

The illustrations of West Point courage as shown by the investigations now going on disclose conditions concerning courage, which are a disgrace to any people pretending to be civilized. Those "first-class" brutes will soon allure children within their camps in order to demonstrate "first-class" courage by pumelling a child to insensibility. And the U. S. Government is "educating" such a set of cowardly scoundrels.

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Speeches of Henry, Lord Brougham, upon questions relating to Public Rights, Duties and Interests, with Historical Introductions. 2 vols. 8 vo. Philadelphia 1841.....\$2.50

Speeches of Thomas, Lord Erskine, with memoirs of his life by Edward Walford. 2 vols. 8 vo. London 1870\$3.25

History of the Origin, Formation and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States, by George T. Curtis. 2 vol. 8 vo. New York 1860..\$2.50

The works of Fisher Ames to which is prefixed notices of his life and character. 8 vo. Boston 1809.....\$2.00

Life and Times of Henry Clay, by Calvin Cotton. 2 vols. 8 vo. port. New York 1846\$2.00

A comparison of Mahometism and Christianity, in their evidence, their history, and their effects, in nine sermons. It is the Bampton Lectures for 1784 by Joseph White, a Professor at Oxford University. 8 vo. ½ buckram, uncut, Oxford 1784.....\$2.00

A man described by Dr. Parr as possessed of the most profound knowledge of oriental languages; and by Charles Butler as "the learned and very ingenious;" and by Gibbon as a writer whose "observations on the character, and religion of Mahomet are always adopted to his argument, elegant and ingenious.

Paralelo entre la Isla de Cuba y algunas colonias Engleses escrito por Dn Jose Antonio Saco. Madrid 1837. 8 vo. pp. 1650 cts

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Interesting Mexican Tracts covering the war with the U. S. for sale by Sidney S. Rider, Providence, R. I.

An interesting little collection of five) printed relics of our war with Mexico, arranged in a neatly folio book in half morocco binding is for sale by Mr. Sidney Rider. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought on the 8th and 9th of command of the Mexican forces. Shortly after these battles Santa Anna issued his *"Exposicion del General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna a sus Compatriotas, con motivo del programa proclamado para la verdadera regeneracion de la Republica."* It is a boardside 14x20 date "Agosto 16 de 1846," and forms one, of this collection. Another is *El Cangrejo*, a newspaper published in the City of Mexico, Sabado 3 de Junio 1838. It contains six carefully prepared articles on the "Exigencias Nacionales." Another is a small newspaper. "El Soldado de la Patria—Periodico politico y militar—published at "Viernes 5 de Febrero de 1847." The City of Mexico was cap-

tured by the U. S. forces 14th September 1847. The specimen, "*El Soldado*," is number 9, volume 1. Lastly are two specimens of an American newspaper started by John H. Peoples, in the City of Mexico, eighteen days after the capture. The *Daily American Star*. It was published every day except on *Mondays*. For this small, but most interesting, and historically valuable collection, the price is \$6.50 by post, or express prepaid.

They are of excessive rarity,
Discurso Pronunciado por el Exmo Sr General Ministro de Guerra y Marina Don Jose Maria Tornel en la Sesion del 12 de Octubre de 1842. Mexico 1842. 8 vo. pp. 41.....50 cts
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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

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SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1901.

Vol. 18
No. 3

**The
Marsden J. Perry
Shakespearean Library
of Providence, R. I.**

There was left at our humble dwelling, one evening a couple of handsome volumes bearing this title "A Catalogue of Shakespeareana, with a prefatory Essay by Sidney Lee." It was an imperial octavo, printed at the Chiswick Press, in London, where were printed so many of the beautiful books which William Pickering published; in two volumes, 100 copies, for presentation only. The pagination was continuous, there were 504 pages, and the titles of 922 separate works. From a mechanical point of view the catalogue is a fine specimen of book making half a century ago; fine hand made, uncalendered paper, with water mark designs, plain simplicity of type, a simple dark cloth binding, uncut edges, with proof leaves, and gilt tops; such was the mechanical appearance, chaste simplicity coupled with superlative excellence; there will never be any book making superior to it. The word "Shakespeareana," here means, books in which there exists something about Shakespeare; and books which Shakespeare might have read, and hence which might have been factors in the shaping of his mind. Shakespeare's own writings are not included; but to this there is a single exception; it is a copy of an edition of Hamlet printed in 1676, but which nobody in this century (the 19th) ever heard of until within Halliwell-Phillipps' time; a

man of whom the writer has pleasant personal memories. This Hamlet would not have been included, had it not been changed by mutilation. Mr. Lee sets forth the principles followed by the collector of this collection; they were to gather as many books, in English, or in Foreign Languages, of the 16th century, and the earlier years of the 17th century "which critics have shown grounds for believing were studied by Shakespeare." In addition to this, another line was preserved; numerous 17th century books were gathered "in which their authors made either specific reference to Shakespeare, or have evinced knowledge of his work either by imitation, or by plagiarism." All the English books in the collection were printed before the year 1700. The earliest book containing allusion to Shakespeare, bears the date 1595. There are in the collection one hundred and thirty (130) books of which the British Museum has, either no copy, or at best an imperfect copy. In this unique collection there are but three (3) imperfect books; an incredible fact, or one almost past belief, to one familiar with the conditions connected with books so ancient and so rare. One characteristic of the collection which was accidentally omitted above I must here touch. There are six autograph documents of Kings and Queens of England or France included. They are of Charles the VI. (1461) and Louis XI. (1483) both of

France; and of Henry VII (1509), Henry VIII. (1547), Elizabeth (1603) and James I. (1625) all of England. It is proper that I should explain why these were included, the reasons for which might be inexplicable to some of my readers. Charles VI. of France is one of the characters in Henry V.; this King's youngest daughter, Katharine the Fair, became the Queen of Henry the Fifth; Shakespeare's reference occurs in Act v., Scene 2. Louis the Eleventh, of France, is a chief character in Shakespeare's Henry VI. James the First, granted a license to Shakespeare and his company to perform at the "Globe" in London; and more than twenty times Shakespeare rendered his plays before this King; the collections include the engravings of the Arches of Triumph erected for this King's entrance into London upon his accession. Shakespeare walked in this procession. Henry VII. is referred to, by Shakespeare in Henry VI., third part, Act 4, Scene 6, "This pretty lad will prove our country's bliss. He is again referred to by Shakespeare in Richard 3d, Act 5, Scene 3: "A paltry fellow Long kept in Bretagne at our mother's cost.

Henry VIII., requires no explanation for being "collected." For Elizabeth, she was the great patroness of the poet. The years affixed above to their names, are the closing years of their reigns. Shakespeares time was 1564-1616. Mr. Sidney Lee, among the first Shakespearian scholars now living, in his prefatory essay to this catalogue, speaks of the collection as comparing favorably with the two greatest collections of Shakespeariana still existing in the country (England); that called the Capell, in Trinity College, Cambridge; and that called the Malone, in the Bodleian, at Oxford * * * but in some respects this collection surpasses the libraries of the greatest Shakespearian collectors of the last (18th) century; neither Capell, nor Malone gathered so many 16th century books in the original editions as this collection contains. Then Mr. Lee continues, "The last Shakespearian library that was formed here (England) on a large scale was due to the energy of the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps. This was purchased by an American collector in January 1897, and has left the country." As a true bookman it gives me unbounded pleasure to write that which I now write. The American

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gentleman to whom Sidney Lee referred was Mr. Marsden J. Perry of this city. He bought and now owns the Halliwell-Phillipps collection, which was absolutely unique in its peculiarity. It can never be duplicated; the same American gentleman has bought and now owns the collection which I have described above; it is radically different from the Halliwell-Phillipps, to which it has now been added. Before buying either collection Mr. Perry had been for years gathering a collection, quietly, by himself. In 1891, he printed a "Preliminary List" of his titles then gathered. There were 1008 titles. To these he has added a great many titles, not now known to the writer, and of which there is no list existing. But one of these acquisitions is well known to the writer. There was advertised by a New York Dealer since the "Preliminary List" of which, by the way, there were but twenty copies printed, a collection entitled "Shakespeare and the Drama Collectanea Shakespeareana. Four volumes folio, in manuscript, bound in calf \$1500.00. In an elaborate note the advertisers described the work as "Probably one of the most extensive and important collections

of memoranda ever gathered towards furnishing material for a Life of Shakespeare, and a History of the English stage. * * * This collection was brought together by the late George Chalmers * * * there is also contained in the collection, in the original manuscript." Supplemental apology for the believing in the Shakespeare Papers being a final reply to Mr. Malone's full answer which was promised but never published, with a dedication to George Steevens, F. R. S., and a postscript to T. J. Mathews (Mathias) the author of the *Pursuits of Literature* by G. C. This collection was added by Mr. Perry to his already large collection. Of his other gatherings since the year 1891 I cannot speak save as above. Since neither the Capell, nor the Malone collections can ever be purchased, it would be practically impossible to match the present unrivalled collection gathered by this busiest of busy men.

Had he done nothing else, this collection would have fixed his name permanently in the study of English literature. The writer has had the greatest interest in the examination of this "Catalogue"—of the titles therein mentioned, he brought to Provi-

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dence, and sold 152; but strange to relate, not a single one of these books now remains here. The writer also brought here, and sold, both the first and the second editions of Spencer's "Fairie Queen," each 2 v., 1590-1596, neither of which are in this collection; these two sets the writer sold for \$150.00; the owner dying, they came into the writer's hands again for sale; being desirous of having them kept in Providence he sought diligently to have them bought for the Brown University Library, at that price \$150.00. Nobody would buy; the writer sent them to New York, at auction, where they brought \$450.00. Another rare book of Shakespeareana, which the writer brought to Providence, was William Painter's *Pallace of Pleasure Beautified*, both times; the first 1569; the second (*circa*) 1580; while discoursing of himself, and on this subject, the writer also brought here, and sold, two sets of the first four folio editions of the works of Shakespeare; and he was the largest subscriber which Mr. Halliwell had for the Halliwell folio, taking three (3) sets; all were sold here, but not one set remains here. Alas, these only mark the instability of human affairs; not a single book among them all stayed here, even during my own life. This is a mere attempt to note a literary fact,

and in no sense an attempt to gauge the literary measure of this great collection; this is not the place, nor is the writer the man, to attempt such a study; a lifetime would be required in the preparation for it. Nothing equal to it of its kind has ever been done by mortal man; in truth the work of no single individual ever approached it; it is the peer of either of the great collections in England, to wit, the Cambridge (Capell); the Bodleian, at Oxford, (Malone); or that at the British Museum; while they have titles which Mr. Perry has not; he has titles which they have not; and neither can get what the others have; and no single individual can hereafter ever approach either.

There came to us, a month and a day since, a little, gathering of verses with their poetic title *Voices from the Wind*, written by Louise Lewin Matthews. This young woman seems to us a real Rhode Islander. She was the child of a marriage of James Lewin, with Mary Eldredge. The first, a young painter of positive genius, the last a young woman of positive beauty. The first, lived long in Providence and worked his art, and Mary Eldredge whose father kept a dry-goods shop for many years in the "Arcade," dwelt on Congdon Street, bewildering the walk of every young

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man who saw her. She became in love with the art work of James Lewin, and they were married. They went away and built a beautiful stone "cottage" on "Blue Hill" near Boston, and there James Lewin died. Such was the descent of Louise Lewin Matthews. She drew art from the overplus which her father had, and her mother was a poet; by which I mean that she could think a poetic thought, and inscribe it. Thus Louise Lewin took naturally to verse and this little book is filled with specimens of what she can do. The very title suggests a nature lover, and that is indeed just what the young woman is, for of the more than forty poems, far more than half are refreshing draughts from nature. It was Young who wrote,

"The course of nature
Is the art of God."

And so in her close communings with nature the hand of the Divine Master led her to write of

"Springtime flowers
Their incense giving
Unto Him—the Ever Living."

In truth the profoundest love for the

Divine Master is the dominant principle prevailing every poem. The young woman felt in her very soul, that

"The power of God rules all sublime,"
And this she tells us, with her poetic tongue, but in language as gentle as the Zephyrs, when

"Not a leaf on the bosky hill

Floats or moves in the air."

If Shakespeare told the truth when he wrote

"One touch of nature

Makes the whole world kin."

Then Louise Lewin Matthews must have a host of relatives. Her little book is neatly printed, and costs a dollar; the booksellers here have it.

There are lots of things in old records which strike us as extremely curious, and which arise simply from the ignorance of the original writer, and the stupidity of those who follow in copying. Here is one from the will of Thomas Harris, 1686, "A pair iron Dufftayles to hang adore." There was never any authority for spelling "Dove's tail joint" as it is there spelled, see Bailey's Folio Dict. 1734.

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Haye's American Journal of Medical science, vols. 1 to 88, from 1827.

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The sorriest display of this ignorance ever made in Rhode Island consists of the indexes of the Early Records published by the city in these late years. Not long since BOOK NOTES gave seventeen (17) varieties of spelling the name Harrington taken from the state records, and other official books. This was no exception, on the contrary it was the rule.

Mr. George A. Stockwell, the Secretary of the R. I. State Board of Agriculture, is a man, at least, with an idea. What his idea is we will not disclose. He calls it the *New Agriculture*. It is a suggestion to tillers of the soil. Farmers and, to a man who never yet succeeded in anything he has undertaken, it, (Stockwell's idea) seems capable of being put into practice, and well worth doing.

The late Dr. E. M. Snow was a most intolerant advocate of vaccination as a preventive against small pox; he was just as determined an opponent to the filing of the Cove, and hence increasing the death rate. The Cove has been filled a sufficiently long time to demonstrate the falsity of the latter, while the death of 500 children by erysipelas, under the age of five

years, and under Dr. Snow's special direction in vaccination, proves the wicked folly of this ignorant, and obstinate physician.

It was Corot, who said, "The first thing in art is truth; the second thing is truth; and truth is the third and last thing, and then Corot painted a lot of pictures from nature which so far as truth goes were *Co-rot*."

The Bank of England has had some quite respectable thieving transactions—that of Cashier Astlett in 1803 was £320,000; a little later the Fauntleroy forgeries were £360,000; after them came the Smith forgeries of £800,000; and in 1872 the purely intellectual processes of Bidwell cost the Bank £1,000,000, or about Five Million of dollars.

According to Prof. R. H. Thurston, who writes of "The Steel Industry of America," in the *February Century*, Sir Henry Bessemer's invention has added more to the world's wealth than any other save the steam-engine. The following figures give an idea of the extent of the production of steel throughout the world.

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The *Canon of the Bible*; its formation, history and uctuations, by Samuel Davidson, D. D. 12 mo. pp. 139 paper30 cents

One of the most learned books ever written on the subject.

The Life of Daniel Webster by George T. Curtis. 2 vols. 8 vo. port. New York, 1870.....03.50

The Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, compiled and edited by Daniel Mallory. 2 vols. 8 vo. New York 184402.25

country with an annual production of nearly 15 million tons; England with less than 10 million tons; and Germany with nearly 7 million tons. Mr. Thurston continues, "It would require the total product of all the gold mines in the world to pay in cash, *not the value, but simply the profits* of the manufacture of the Bessemer steel now made in the United States in a single year." Hence, the sense of gold monometalism is apparent; and as Mr. Thurston says, "Our only danger lies in that most dangerous of all weapons, the *tongue of the demagogue.*"

Another interesting thing shown by Prof. Thurston in this same *Century* is that the United States produces more than one-third of the manufactured goods of the whole world—40,000 millions are manufactured; the United States produce 15,000 millions.

But one American girl has ever married a King, and she, a New England woman, now a widow, is living in a royal palace in the country of her adoption, almost lost sight of by her American sitters and friends. The romance of this fascinating, gifted

American girl, who won the hand and heart of a King—one of the prettiest of love stories—will be one of the features of the *March Ladies' Home Journal*.

The Court, and the General Assembly, have planted the seed for another "Dorr War." A political revolution seems necessary before poor men can obtain a legal right.

A newspaper editor who condemns the novel reading of those who chiefly use the free public libraries saws off the limb on which he roosts; but for the fiction which he daily prints, his paper could not exist; he fills it with lies about people, and about events; with pictures of utter falsity; vile suggestions and scandalous scenes, mere breeders of corruption; no wonder that such vehicles defend the indefensible rot of novel reading; no man whose mind is given to the reading of the newspapers of the present day can ever develop intellectual thought; on the contrary he will develop mental disintegration and land, where so many modern editors land, in lunatic asylums.

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Speeches of Henry, Lord Brougham, upon questions relating to Public Rights, Duties and Interests, with Historical Introductions. 2 vols. 8 vo. Philadelphia 1841.....\$2.50

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The works of Fisher Ames to which is prefixed notices of his life and character. 8 vo. Boston 1809.....\$2.00

Life and Times of Henry Clay, by Calvin Cotton. 2 vols. 8 vo. port. New York 1846\$2.00,

A comparison of Mahometism and Christianity, in their evidence, their history, and their effects, in nine sermons. It is the Bampton Lectures for 1784 by Joseph White, a Professor at Oxford University. 8 vo. ½ buckram, uncut, Oxford 1784.....\$2.00

A man described by Dr. Parr as possessed of the most profound knowledge of oriental languages; and by Charles Butler as "the learned and very ingenious;" and by Gibbon as a writer whose "observations on the character, and religion of Mahomet are always adopted to his argument, elegant and ingenious.

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tured by the U. S. forces 13th September 1847. The specimen, "*El Soldado*," is number 9, volume 1. Lastly are two specimens of an American newspaper started by John H. Peoples, in the City of Mexico, eighteen days after the capture. The *Daily American Star*. It was published every day except on *Mondays*. For this small, but most interesting, and historically valuable collection, the price is \$6.50 by post, or express prepaid.

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No. 4

The
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SECOND PAPER.

It will not be without interest to give an illustration, or two, showing, or tending to show the possible critical value of Mr. Perry's Collection to acute, competent students of Shakespearean literature. The following note is taken from BOOK NOTES 7, 127: There is in the collection a copy of the *Rape of Lucrece*, London, printed for R. B., by John Harris. 1632. It is in excellent condition, every leaf cleaned, and stiffened, and bound, by *Lortic Freres*, in crimson turkey morocco, for Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillips, from whose library it was purchased for its present owner, at a cost of upwards of \$375.00. This diminutive book has but thirty leaves, and its size outside of the binding, is but 3 13-16 x 5 13-16 inches. This book is of such excessive rarity, that the existence of but one other copy is known. It is an octavo, without pagination, and without signature marks. Each sheet is folded in eight leaves, and the first four leaves marked A, A 2, A 3, A 4, the remaining four leaves of that sheet being unmarked. If the binder makes the four marked leaves come in consecutive order, the unmarked leaves must perforce be correct. In the Perry copy, the second sheet B, was found to be not in consecutive order; it ran thus; B, B 4,

B 3, B 2, &c. This, we supposed to be a binder's error, but on closer inspection, it was found to be an error of the printer in imposing, followed by an error of Lortic Freres, the binders, in folding. The binders could have folded the sheet so that the guiding letters would have been in the proper connection, and he should have done so; but had he done so, it would not have corrected the printer's error. That cannot be corrected. If this error exists only in the Perry copy of the edition, then the book is *unique*. If it exists in the other copy then it is generic, and should have been discovered and described in the bibliographies. It was owned by Halliwell, who failed to detect it. It was described by Mr. Bohn in his *Bibliography* (p. 2306) in two lines, as a 12 mo., which it was not. Mr. Bohn gives no collation and failed to note the error. It was owned by George Steevens, one of the keenest of modern Shakespearean scholars' but he failed to see it. It has apparently escaped everybody.

Let it might be supposed that we might be in error in ascribing the error to an error in imposing. I give the "catchwords:" For B is "as," the next word is "imagine."

B 4 is "so," the next word is "O."
B 3 is "imagine," the next word is "as."

B 2 is "O," the next word is "so."
1st unmarked leaf, "all," next word "Euen."
2d unmarked leaf, "O," next word "so."

3d unmarked leaf, "Euen," next word all."

4th unmarked leaf, "so," next word "O."

We will give one more test. Supposing the verses of the poem to be numbered, the page B would have in regular order verses 40, 41, 42, 43, 44. The reverse of B would then, if correctly printed, inevitably have verses 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, but instead, it has 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and this same transposition has taken place all through the sheet B. Those familiar with such things will see that there is no remedy for such printing. Possibly this error, if running through the edition, may account for the extreme rarity of copies. This little experience led us to examine a little more carefully the Bibliography of Shakespeare, which Mr. Bohn introduced into his edition of the Bibliographer's Manual prepared originally by W. T. Lowndes, concerning his monograph then introduced into the Manual. Mr. Bohn said "Shakespeare as a warrantable excep-

tion to all ordinary rules has been elaborated up to an extreme point, and is a main feature in my bibliographical labours past, present and to come. I have not only endeavoured to record every printed edition of his works whether published collectively or separately, but also all the volumes written respecting him, commonly called Shakespeariana, and all foreign translations. Besides this I have given new and careful collations of the first four folios, and of the early editions of the separate Plays and Poems with particulars of their whereabouts as far as the most diligent research has enabled me to trace them." An examination of what Mr. Bohn in 1863 called Shakespeariana; and that now considered such, as illustrated by this Perry collection, would make an interesting study. How carefully Mr. Bohn's collations of the early editions of the Poems went, this copy of the Rape of Lucrece will illustrate. The list, extensive as it is, is honeycombed with

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omissions; this *may* be pardonable occasionally; one cannot be blamed for not describing that, which in spite of due diligence, he failed to find. But there are unpardonable errors in Mr. Bohn's Bibliography, errors such as no bibliographer should make. Here is an instance: On page 2263 there is described, "An additional series of engravings intended to accompany this (Boydell) edition (of Shakespeare), 1802-3." Mr. Bohn says this work should consist of 100 plates, and if the small plate of "Shakespeare nursed by Tragedy and Comedy" is added, which it sometimes is, there should be 101. This is an error. First, this date is wrong, it should be 1803; and second, the "small plate" belongs in the book; if it is absent the book is not perfect. See list of plates for second volume, where it is expressly stated that *with* it there should be 100. Again Mr. Bohn says, "only 98 etchings are said to have been taken." This is error. There are but 96 engravings in all to be etched; the portraits of the King (George) and the Queen (Caroline) and the two vignettes on the title pages not being etched. Mr. Bohn having stated that there were 100 engravings, and but 98 etchings of

these, explains the difference by saying that Cymbeline III. 2, and Othello V. 2, were not etched, all of which is incorrect, for they were etched, and are in the copy in Mr. Perry's collection. Those who have been vexed by such bibliography as that need no further illustration, while to those who have no knowledge upon the subject, illustration would be useless. Shakespearean collectors have now existed for nearly two centuries; they are increasing in number and in strength. They will not grow less. Under such circumstances a really good bibliography is one of the needs of the book buyer of to-day. The statement by Mr. Bohn concerning the Demon face, in the etching of the picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds of the death-bed scene of Cardinal Beaufort, second part of Henry VI. 3, is correct. The terrible object is removed in the printed plate. Both are in Mr. Perry's copy of these plates.

In 1885 Mrs. Caroline H. Dall published a book, in the class Shakespeareana. Her purpose was to enlighten the common ignorance concerning Shakespeare. With commendable patience she gathered from many sources whatever she could discover in English contemporary literature,

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or genealogy, or in the records of land evidence, which contained a reference to Shakespeare. This book she calls *What We Really Know About Shakespeare*. Mrs. Dall presents first an outline of the life of Shakespeare, which is long and minute; this is followed by a Shakespeare genealogy. Then follows an account of the accumulations of personal property, and of the land estate, of John Shakespeare, the father of William, and of William himself. Then comes the references in literature made between 1592-1693, gathered in the *Centurie of Prayse*. There are 185 such references, of which 57 were made during the lifetime of the poet. Finally comes the evidences gathered by Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps are in several books but chiefly in his magnificent edition of the works of Shakespeare in 16 folio volumes. Besides all this Mrs. Dall has devoted a chapter to Delia Bacon and to the Baconian theory of the authorship of Shakespeare. This idea that Bacon was the real author of the Merchant of Venice, using the name of William Shakespeare who was then living, owning lands at Stratford, as a pseudonym, is simply ridiculous. Would it have been possible for Bacon, who, Blackstone says, was "in the science of the grounds and mysteries of the law exceeded by

none," to have written the legal decision which Portia made? Of course it would not be possible. The Baconian theory rests on positively no foundation whatever. It is unworthy the consideration of men. It ought to be relegated to the realms where South Sea Bubbles, the Tulip Mania, the Morus multicaulis fevers and such like phantasies most do flourish. The collections by Mr. Perry in this department, the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, are noted on the preceding pages. Mrs. Dall's book, above noted, is included in that department.

Mrs. Dall has, as we have written, gathered from many sources, but from none has she found anything more curious than the extracts from the Diary of Thomas Green. These diaries furnish the only existing records of personal conversations with Shakespeare. There are five of them (p. 65). In the fourth, BOOK NOTES points out this singular error. Mrs. Dall reads,—9 Jan. 1614. Mr. Replynham, 28 Octobris, article with Mr. Shakespere and then I was putt in by *Thursday*. This is positively inexplicable. But it becomes clear when it is correctly printed and explained. Here it is correct: "9 Ja [1614] Mr. Replynham, 28 Octobris, article with Mr. Shakespere & then I was putt in by *T. Lucas*." That means that Replynham gave a bond

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of indemnity to Shakespeare, with whom Thomas Lucas, one of the witnesses to the bond, associated the name of Thomas Greene, as jointly to be indemnified with Shakespeare.

A couple of paragraphs, in a couple of very rare little books known among scholars as "Shakespearean," have fallen under our notice, which we do not remember having seen in modern print. The first is an important correction of an error made by a recent writer of English History; the second mentions the Biblical studies of Shakespeare. The first is referred to by Mr. J. R. Green in his *Short History of England*. Macmillan's edition, p. 426. Mr. Green says, "Hard as it is to read the riddle of the Essex rising (1601) we know that to some of the younger and more chivalrous minds of the age it seemed a noble effort to rescue England from intriguers who were gathering round the Queen; and in this effort Shakespeare seems to have taken part. The production of a play of Richard the Second at the theater was one of the means adopted by the conspirators to prepare the nation for the revolution they contemplated; and the suspension

of the players, on the suppression of the revolt, marks the Government's opinion as to the way their sympathies had gone." The absurdity of this statement appears in the following extract, more especially since Mr. Green cited it as his authority for his text:

"That afternoon before the Rebellion, Merricke, with a great company of others that afterwards were all in the action, had procured to be played before them, the Play of deposing King 'Richard the Second.' Neither was it casual, but a play bespoken by Merrick; and not so only, but when it was told him by one of the players that the play was olde, and they should have horse in playing it, because few would come to it, there was forty shillings extraordiarily given to play it, and so thereupon played it was. So earnest hee was to satisfi his eyes with the sight of that tragedie, which he thought soone after his Lord should bring from the Stage to the State, but God turned it upon their own heads."—A "*Declaration of Treasons of Robert, late Earl of Essex.*" London, 1601.)

The players were William Shakes-

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peare and his company, and the extract shows that the play was put upon the stage simply to amuse the conspirators for an evening, or at most, to awake enthusiasm in *them*, and had nothing whatever to do with the nation. The Earl of Essex had been sent into Ireland to suppress Tyrone's rebellion in 1599. His peace with Tyrone dissatisfied the government and Essex was tried and punished. Essex believed that his punishment was the result of the personal enmity of Cecil and Burleigh, who were in the Queen's Council. He formed a plan to force himself with his supporters into the immediate presence of the Queen, and forcibly remove these intriguers as he and his friends termed them, from the Government. He lost his head February 25, 1601.

The second extract needs no explanation. It is taken from a very rare book entitled "King Charls, his case; or an appeal to all rational men" &c. It is a small quarto published in London, 1649. It is anonymous, but Mr. Halliwell, who discovered it, in a manuscript note in this Perry copy, says John Cook was the author of it; he also says, "The allusion to the King's appreciation of the merits of

Shakespeare will be found at p. 13." This is another illustration of the omissions in Mr. Bohn's Bibliography. This book is not mentioned. This is the extract:

"That had he (Charles the First) made the law of God his delight, and studied therein night and day as God commanded his kings to do; or had he but studied Scripture half so much as Ben Johnson, or Shakespeare, he might have learnt that when Amaziah was settled in the Kingdom, he suddenly did justice upon those servants which had killed his father, Joash. He did not by any pretended prerogative excuse or protect them, but delivered them up into the hands of that Justice, which the horidnesse of the fact did undoubtedly demerit." (Book NOTES 7, 141.)

Thus we have attempted to show, first the structure of this Perry collection; and second some suggestions of its uses. In structure, it is composed of three sections. The first was Mr. Perry's own handiwork. The second was the handiwork of Mr. Halliwell Phillipps; and the third was the work of men, to the writer unknown. The third was a proper and perfect supplement to the first; and the second was the crown im-

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perial of the whole. There is a vast difference between what we commonly call the Bibliomania, which was so finely illustrated by Mr. T. F. Dibden, and "scientific" or skilful Book collecting. The first consists in gathering books as mere curiosities, bought at fabulous sums, simply because they are believed to be difficult to find, and that few, very few men can ever possess a copy. There are a lot of silly rich who seem willing to be one of these very few. So, whether is be an egg, of the bird *Alca impennus*, at two thousand (\$2,000) dollars; or a Valdarfar Boccaccio, 1471, at two thousand, two hundred and sixty (£2260) pounds sterling the act is the same. But this is not the kind of Book collecting which Mr. Perry has illustrated so well in his Shakespearian library. His work is a masterpiece of the art; every book, manuscript, engraving, broadside, placard, was selected, and preserved, because it illustrates the writings, or the history of this greatest of English writers—Shakespeare. Not only has this collector shown his own individual capacity, as a collector, but he has displayed other powers perhaps even greater than that; he has shown a quickness of perception in the avail-

ing himself of the powers or labors of others; a correct judgment in estimating the purely intellectual worth of these labors; and the nerve to act. The question of the money value of such acquisitions is one of secondary consideration; the prime question is whether these books throw light on Shakespeare, and upon his writings for money is no gauge of the value of thought; can men fix a money value to the thought of Watt, in producing the steam engine. Money, or things, seem to fade away, but thought never dies; as long as men live thought will last, and will be always studied. The fashion's change is curious; to-day it may be tulip bulbs; to-morrow the eggs of birds; when the fad ends, one does indeed have egg shells, but in what consists the good; the thing to study in the egg, has gone out of the shell; but the genuine worth in this Shakespearean collection lies in the fact that the highest study, in this highest department of English literature is now possible right here in Providence; and for an English scholar to perfect such a study a pilgrimage to Providence may be necessary.

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tured by the U. S. forces 14th September 1847. The specimen, "*El Soldado*," is number 9, volume 1. Lastly are two specimens of an American newspaper started by John H. Peoples, in the City of Mexico, eighteen days after the capture. The *Daily American Star*. It was published every day except on *Mondays*. For this small, but most interesting, and historically valuable collection, the price is \$6.50 by post, or express prepaid.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1901.

Vol. 18.
No 5

The Constitution of Rhode Island, ordained and established by the people of that state, declares that "All free governments are instituted for the protection, safety and happiness of the people. All laws, therefore, should be made for the good of the whole, and the burdens of the state ought to be fairly distributed among its citizens." (Art. 1, Sec. 2.) The power to tax is a public burden. The Appellate Court, consisting of Chief Justice Stiness, and Associates Wilbur, Dubois and Douglas, have decided that the power to tax *implies* a power to exempt (22 R. I. 183) and it has decided that "with no other restriction, if we assume it to be one, than that the burden shall be fairly distributed, this clearly implies a reasonable power of exemption, at least since the distribution is not to be *positive*, but fair; hence the power of the General Assembly to make exemptions is clear." (22 R. I. 188.) The people have never given their representatives in the General Assembly either the power to tax or the power to exempt from taxation. But the Legislature has assumed the power to exempt all church property and all Town School property, and all property used for schools, academies and colleges owned by a company or a corporation, from taxation. This is not a constitutional declaration, ordained by the people, but merely a law, subject to repeal by any Legislature. These exemptions, being general and applying to all men alike, the people have not overruled. Now the Court holds that the power to tax Crafts, a poor householder in East Providence, necessarily *implies* the power to exempt the Grosvenors, a very rich cotton manufacturing corporation in the same town, from bearing any portion of the burden of this tax—it being the town expenses. The Court holds original and entertaining opinions concerning the terms

used in the Constitution, and since the opinion so held necessarily increases the burdens of all poor men by exemption of rich men, it becomes not only our right but our duty to consider them. These Judges say: "The distribution is not to be positive but fair." Hence a positive tax on Crafts is not to be a positive tax on the Grosvenors, and that this is fair. Again, these Judges say, "that the burden shall be fairly distributed clearly implies a reasonable power of exemption." Let us look at the legal sense of these terms. Is the taxing of a poor man like Crafts for his humble home, while exempting from the same public tax the rich mills and lands of the Grosvenors, reasonable? The Court finds the words "fair," "fairly," "fairness," when used in Constitutions, elastic. We propose testing the legal elasticity of these words. Webster gives as synonymous with these words, "right," "justice," "impartiality." Is the taxing of Crafts a poor man, while exempting Grosvenor a very rich man, a specimen of *legal impartiality*. Soule, gives as synonymous, "justice," "equity," "equitable treatment." Is the laying of a public burden upon a poor citizen, while lifting it from a merely rich citizen, *equitable treatment*. Murray, the English authority, gives "fairness" as meaning "with due regard to equity, candidly, impartiality, without undue advantage on either side." Did these judges give Crafts an undue advantage over the Grosvenor; or was it Grosvenor who was given an undue advantage over Crafts; was it an illustration of judicial impartiality. Roget defines the meaning, and use of the words "fairly" and "fairness" in judicial action as "equity without distinction of, or regard to, or respect for, persons." Does the action of these judges fall within these lines. Crabbe, the very

highest English authority says, "fairness enters into every minute circumstance connected with the interests of the parties and weighs them alike for both "fair," "fairly," "fairness." Mr. Crabbe says, "are all opposed to what is unjust." Is the action of these judges in taxing Crafts, the poor; while letting Grosvenor, the rich go free, "weighing things alike for both. The same authority holds "a judgment equitable which decides suitably and advantageously for both parties." However, the Court decided advantageously enough for the Grosvenors, was the decision specially advantageous for Crafts. He was taxed on \$1,600, while the Grosvenors are exempted on \$300,000, more or less, and this is what the Court means when it holds that to "fairly distribute the burden of taxation clearly implies a reasonable power of exemption." Can this Court decree that two and two are five when Crafts is a defendant? A decision made by an Appellate Court, consisting of Chief Justice Matteson and Justices Stiness, and Tillinghast in 1895, has been overthrown by a decision of an Appellate Court here consisting of Chief Justice Stiness and Justices Wilbur, Douglas, and Dubois. The two cases were the same.

There is actually "vim" in the paragraph itself. Ada C. Sweet wrote it in a paper contributed to the *Woman's Home Companion* for February, the heading was "Walking in the Rain." The lady says: I wonder if many girls among my readers have found out how delightful is a rainy day—when one knows how to enjoy it. I often hear complaint about dark, stormy days, and more than often have I heard it charged against unsettled weather that it fosters "the blues." If you have not yet learned the pleasure there is in a walk in the rain you have a new joy in store for you. Protected by water-proof short skirt, and cape and shoes, with a soft felt hat, and no veil or umbrella—for the rain in your face is the best part of it—you can sally forth into a new world and enjoy the fresh, newly washed air to an extent you have never imagined possible. The wind blows, all the better; you can face it gloriously, or have it for an ally at your back, or buffeting you sidewise, all to good advantage. You will return from such a walk refreshed and invigorated beyond belief, carrying new life with you into the house, to those who are too timid to turn into the storm and take its delightfully magnetic baptism at first hand.

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A dozen of the wealthiest capitalists in the country—men who wield absolute control over immense business enterprises—tell the readers of The Saturday Evening Post (February 16) why, they remain in the race which they have already won.

Each of them writes frankly whether he makes money for its own sake, for the sheer joy of working, or to gain the power with which vast capital invests itself.

On the 23rd of February, 1901, the Judiciary Committee of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, gave a hearing to such as chose to appear, on the Divorce law of this state. Chief Justice Stiness was one who appeared. His purpose was "to ask that non-support be stricken from the list of grounds upon which divorce is granted." The learned Judge said, "An experience of twenty-five years, and more, upon the bench has convinced me that non-support is the most absurd cause for divorce which comes under my notice." This Judge is one of a committee seeking apparently uniformity legislation throughout the various states of this Union. The following statement of the result in Chicago in the year 1900 touches closely this question of non-support.

Wife Desertation.

"It is stated that the three charitable societies of Chicago reported more than 2,000 cases of want created by the desertion of wives on the part of husbands in that city last year. In the majority of these instances, young children were left to the wives to be supported, whom their natural protector had abandoned. The subject has attracted the attention of the Illinois Legislature, where there is a proposition made to punish a wife deserter by a term in the penitentiary, with the provision that he shall be compelled to work at some trade there, and the earnings which result from it shall be appropriated to the support of the family that is left in want. The wife beater may be more brutal than the wife deserter, but nothing can well exceed the heartlessness of the latter."

There has been a lot of scandal published in certain newspapers concerning the action of the Supreme Court here in granting divorces. It was absolutely false; and in some cases grossly libellous—so, now an insane state of mind has appeared. There should be *more* grounds for divorce in the law instead of a less number.

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The editor of the *Journal*, on the 18th January gave us his views on "That balance of trade in our favor." Thus he begins, "There ought to be enough public intelligence in this country to lead to inquiry into the cause of the exports of gold." Again "to see gold going out from New York after our big excess of cotton shipments, etc., etc., is absurd enough to shake any American's faith in the ability if his country to keep its supply of gold." Now came the shipping of millions of dollars each week in gold to England and this wise, and consistent newspaper five days later, on the 23rd of January, came again to assist us, in an article "Gold exports again." He says "the recent large reductions in the amount of gold on hand have been spoken of in these columns as unexpected this should not be taken to mean that they are unexplainable, or even difficult of explanation." On the 18th the editor said, "the balance of trade in our favor for the five years 31st of December, 1900, reached the enormous sum of \$2,427,452,618." On top of this sum due to us we sent \$201,694,933 in gold—and we are still shipping; the more they owe us, the more gold we have to send them. Now since this is not "difficult of explanation" why not try again—what this editor does not know about "finance" is not worth knowing.

In a note concerning the word "Dufftaylor" in Book Notes, 2nd., February, is used this phrase concerning such spelling:

The sorriest display of this ignorance ever made in Rhode Island consists of the indexes of the Early Records published by the city in these late years. Mr. Field thinks this was reflection upon the works of those who made these indexes. It is nothing of the kind. Those who made these indexes merely indexed the exact spelling. Few men have used these indexes more than the writer and few errors have been noted. One such error occurs in vol. 4, page 298, "Will of Richard Waterman 12." This will is not there printed; the document is a Town Deed to a son of Richard Waterman. The system pursued in the earlier volumes was under subjects to index wills; this was abandoned in the 6th volume and the word "estate" covered wills. The writer has not since hunted for this Waterman's will. Another error, of small consequence, but yet an error occurs in spelling the name Hoomoos. Hoomos (v. 2, p. 101, 182). Had the writer intended to criticise the work of those who prepared these books, there would have been no question as to his purpose. A fine subject for such work is that "Comebynatione.. referred to, in Early Records 15, p. 76; but which is, itself, printed in the

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same volume page 2. Upon this matter the writer will presently speak.

The *Journal*, 27th January, prints with very great prominence, a letter from Miss Sarah E. Doyle on reform in school management, to which the editor appends a very complimentary paragraph concerning the "valuable service as a public school teacher in the days before the schools came under the present management." Miss Doyle speaks of "the large sums of money appropriated," which, "may be wasted if parents do not exert themselves," etc. This lady became a teacher in 1854. The cost per capita, was 1846-50, \$5.49; for 1850, \$4.97; 1855, \$7.04, when Miss Doyle began; 1865, \$12.19; 1875, \$15.13; 1885, \$16.28; 1892, \$19.71. The rate of increase, per capita, while Miss Doyle was employed in the schools was 280 per cent. She retired in 1892. The cost per capita from 1892 when Miss Doyle left, until the year 1899 was \$26.67, the rate of increase was 35 per cent. During all these advances Miss Doyle was a recipient; her brother was President of the School Committee; and she was herself in close

touch with the "qualification" committee by whom the machine was kept oiled—certainly no teacher in Providence of her time had a stronger "pull" with the ruling men of the School Committee than the lady.

Consumption the most peculiarly profitable disease known to medical practitioners; for ten years and more it has been in a decline, and no vaccination by foreign matter injected either. Is it to be supposed that any human practitioner would do anything to eradicate so profitable an assistant to his bank account. Now comes the *Boston Herald* with this extraordinary editorial heading, *Latest Victory of Medical Science*. It is this "Consumption, the most fatal of all diseases has been found curable in its incipient stages by continuous living in pure air"—well, what has medical science to do with that discovery—actually nothing. Deaths from consumption have been growing less, and less for some years. Physicians must with sorrow have noted the fact, which became a fact in spite of their practice. The *Herald* logic ought to be exhibited in the schools.

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We unwrapped, and unrolled it—it was a very beautiful portrait of a child, printed in colors—it came from Canton, where the “Rising Sun” is made—and we took it at once to be a picture of the “Rising Son,” but the costume was that of a girl—extremely beautiful, but quite unknown to us—there was no word of explanation, either printed, or written upon the beautiful engraving—and so we concluded it must be a portrait of some beautiful child, a friend doubtless of the man who assists the “Rising Sun” in spreading its rays all around the earth. I doubt whether we should ever have discovered it—had we not been studying about “Birds of Wonderful Habits; and about Wonderful Fishes; and other wonderful animals of the deep—and it was after this that the knowledge came to us of this wonderfully beautiful girl—the men who make this wonderful stove polish, which they named the “Rising Sun” sent it. All this came from studying the directions for polishing our kitchen stove, and when, and how, and where to apply the vinegar—and then I learned of those beautiful premiums

given to those sufficiently wise to avail themselves of the best stove polish ever made by mortal man.

If Judge Spink of the Municipal Court would prepare his decrees, and then search land titles, people would not be obliged to wait nine months, or twelve months, for the culmination of their miseries.

In 1898, the latest year for which the returns are yet printed 225 persons died in Providence of pneumonia, all but one under the treatment of regular physicians. A Christian Scientist tried to save one, and failed to save him—my illustrious contemporary parades his failure in letters an inch in length. About how many of the remaining 224 victims of the “regular” practitioners does it mention—never a single one. There is a legal libel in such journalism.

Three-quarters of all sickness, is a mere attitude of mind, for the cure of which Christian Science is far more safe, and quite as effective as “brown bread pills.” The *Journal* advocates the last, and condemns the first.

Mr. Justice Brewer delivered an address before the Yale Law School.

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The Life of Daniel Webster by George T. Curtis. 2 vols. 8 vo. port. New York, 1870.03.50

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February 15, on the duties of citizenship in the course of which he said:

"What I wish to say is that this evil of commercialism exists, and is more of an evil than in the past. I do not more than half believe the press stories of commercialism, but if the American people are ever convinced that commercialism is controlling our political life, they will rise up in their might and visit swift and stern retribution on him who is tainted."

It is a singular circumstance that nearly every newspaper which printed portions of Judge Brewer's address suppressed this paragraph:

What will become of the Rockefeller assets when the "American people" make the visits of which the distinguished Judge speaks—will the "Steal" Trust take its assets to Tristan D'Acunha?

Edward Cope was one of the men who signed his name to the first compact of government in this town in 1638. He was assigned small parcels of land. Today there is an important thoroughfare in this city named from him, but the land there about had no connection in any way with him. On this thoroughfare are at least a dozen buildings, the most important a stable

owned by a "combination" shop her; into the sidewalk in front of the building, are cut two paths wherein to enter the building, these paths have a depth of eight inches into which every passing person is obliged to step, day or night. Danger from slipping is very much increased; should any one in walking there be injured the city can be held for the damages. Young lawyers would do well to watch these conditions.

Mr. Arnold Green on July 5, 1875, delivered an oration on the subject, "New England's Gift to the Nation—The Township," on page 31, Mr. Green said, "In vain did the settlers of Maryland, of Virginia, and of the Carolinas" abhor the payment of their quit rents. The interests of the immigrants, and with him of the community were sacrificed the revenue of the owner." How differently are men situated here now with reference to landlords. Things here today are infinitely worse than quit-rents; or indeed fee-farm rents; and yet the first brought a revolution in Maryland.

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tured by the U. S. forces 14th September 1847. The specimen, "*El Soldado*," is number 9, volume 1. Lastly are two specimens of an American newspaper started by John H. Peoples, in the City of Mexico, eighteen days after the capture. The *Daily American Star*. It was published every day except on *Mondays*. For this small, but most interesting, and historically valuable collection, the price is \$6.50 by post, or express prepaid.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, MAR. 16, 1901.

Vol. 18
No 6

The utter silliness, if it is not indeed the downright wickedness, of the stuff published in every issue of the *Sunday Journal*, in the form of "Letters to the Editor" grows more and more apparent. Look at the downright fiction told by a man who assumes to be a historical writer concerning the Newport copy of Stuart's Washington. Five minutes examination of the Acts of the General Assembly would have shown Mr. Arnold the folly of his statement. This is his story, "The editor's attention is called to the fact that this portrait of General Washington was painted by Stuart at the order of the general Government and given by that authority to the State of South Carolina. * * At the time of the nullification excitement in a moment of passion a vote was taken by the Assembly to sell it at auction which vote strange to say passed, and it was sold at auction in the market place of Charleston, and purchased by a Newport captain, and brought to Rhode Island and afterwards presented by him to the state to be kept in the State House at Newport." In proof of these "historical" facts Mr. Arnold (James N.) cites, "*Capt. Carr's memoirs and vote.*" There is not one true statement in the paragraph, and J. M. A. (ex-Sec. of State) Addeman has cleverly exposed them by publishing the real facts. Nullification times were 1830-1833—why should the General Assembly pay in June, 1802, for casing and "putting up" the Newport portrait, if it did not acquire it until "nullification time." Here in a paragraph, made from the Index to the Acts and Resolves of the General Assembly. "Committee appointed to procure two portraits of General Washington." (Schedule Feb., 1800. p. 29.) "Appropriation of \$1,200, on account of portraits of Geo. Washington." (Schedule May, 1801, p. 24.) "Allowance

of \$400 for frames and expenses for portraits of George Washington. (Schedule Feb., 1802, p. 21.) "Allowance of \$115.13 it being the amount charged for putting up and casing for the portraits of General Washington in Newport Court House." (Schedule June, 1802, p. 16.) "Resolved, That \$126.03 be paid Thomas P. Ives * * it being the amount charged for placing the portrait of General Washington in the Providence Court House." (Schedule June, 1802, p. 16.) Such is the work of "historical" criticism. As it has been so often illustrated in these *Book Notes*, can a writer be considered "historical" who writes such things? A similar condition exists concerning the *Journals'* recent publication concerning the old cannon which in former years stood on a few street corners, in that part of the town, and afterwards the city, nearest to the "Fox Point" docks. A "Letter to the Editor," signed "Ari Williams" printed today, (March 10) is in further illustration of the "value" of those communications. Mr. Williams quotes from the Proceedings of R. I. Soc. Dom. Industry, 1869: "James S. Brown states that as early as 1703 my grandfather commenced casting cannon from iron made from mixed Cumberland and Cranston ores; his furnace and foundry (sic.) was at Cumberland where he cast part at least of the cannon used in the celebrated Louisburg expedition in 1745... * * "The manufacture was abandoned in 1763." This is mere tradition, not a gun for Louisburg was ever cast at Cumberland; and the cannon which Mr. Brown gave to the Historical Society of which Mr. Williams speaks was cast at the Hope Valley (Furnace) about the year 1800." (Proc. Soc. Dom. Industry, 1869, p. 10.) But it was not Philip Brown, of Pawtucket, who

owned the Furnace, where this cannon was cast; it was John Brown, and his brothers of Providence, who cast it. Silvanus Brown, a son of Philip, was employed by John Brown. (Proceedings above cited, p. 58.) There is not the slightest historical evidence that a cannon was cast in Rhode Island in 1703 either at Cumberland nor anywhere else. The earliest actual record concerning iron is that for James Green, for "refining iron," at Pawtuxet, in 1741. (Coll. Rev. 5, 17.) Concerning the casting of guns for Louisburg this report has significance. "We the subscribers bring a committee appointed by the General Assembly. (Aug., 1757,) to make inquiry what quantity of iron, and out of what materials hath been made in this colony from Christmas, 1749, to the 5th day of January, 1756, do report as follows, that there has been made of pig metal imported from New York, Philadelphia, and the Jerseys, in said time 589 tons, nine hundred, one quarter, and 16 pounds; and out of bog oar (sic.) 113 tons, one hundred, two quarters, and twenty-two pounds." (Schedule August, 1758, p. 42.) That record utterly destroys the Louisburg story. There is no mystery concern-

ing the few cannon which formerly stood at street corners. They came from wrecks, and abandoned "privateers," after the war of the revolution, being of no use in the war of 1812. Near the close of the Revolutionary war, the General Assembly appointed a committee to sell iron from such wrecks.

The following paper was given to me by Mr T. H. McElroy—of its accuracy I have no doubt. But it stops short at the climax. Did any member of the House get for himself a considerable portion of this money so appropriated. This is Mr. McElroy's paper:

"Messrs. Charles H. Thurber and William J. Wallace, respectively the agents of the Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the St. Vincent de Paul Society, presented their bills to the state very early in the January session, claiming compensation for duties performed as probation officers under the act passed in 1899, both men having performed service for the state. The amount asked for by each was \$916.66.

The committee on accounts and claims of the House on Thursday.

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May 3, reported back the bills without any recommendation, although Mr. Stillman, of Hopkinton, of the committee, stated that the justice of the claims was recognized by the committee, which, however, was not prepared to endorse the amount.

It was argued that Mr. Thurber also received a salary from the society he represented, and, on this ground, it was voted to amend his bill so as to make the amount \$600. The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

During the time that Mr. Wallace acted as probation officer he received no salary from the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and on this account the resolution allowing him the full amount was passed.

Later in the day both resolutions were passed in concurrence by the Senate.

Being compensation for personal service rendered to the state, each man of course received for himself the full amount voted to him."

There is now pending another appropriation for these gentlemen. It is for \$2,500. It has been long-talked that a member of the House for this city got from Thurber and Wallace, \$500 of the last year's appropriation. Is some member to have \$800.00

from this present appropriation The House of Representatives owes it to its constituents to investigate this case.

Impressions of Japan, is the title given by Bishop Potter to a very excellent paper in the *Century* for March. His story of the girls who loaded the steamers with coal—girl coal heavers—is most picturesque, almost horrible.

If I were asked to say, of all that I saw in Japan, what that is that lives most vividly in my memory, I should probably shock my artistic reader by saying that it was the loading of a steamship at Nagasaki with coal. The huge vessel, the *Empress of Japan*, was one morning, soon after its arrival at Nagasaki, suddenly festooned—I can use no other word—from stem to stem on each side with a series of hanging platforms, the broadest nearest the base and diminishing as they rose, strung together by ropes and ascending from the sampans, or huge boats in which the coal had been brought alongside the steamer, until the highest and narrowest platform was just below the particular port-hole through which it was received into the ship. There

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were, in each case, all along the sides of the ship, some four or five of these platforms, one above another, on each of which stood a young girl. On board the sampans men were busy filling a long line of baskets holding. I should think, each about two buckets of coal, and these were passed up from the sampans in a continuous and unbroken line until they reached their destination, each young girl, as she stood on her particular platform, passing, or rather almost throwing, these huge basketfuls of coal to the girl above her, and she again to her mate above her, and so on to the end. The rapidity, skill, and, above all, the rhythmic precision with which, for hours, this really tremendous task was performed was an achievement which might well fill an American athlete with envy and dismay. As I moved to and fro on the deck above them, watching this unique scene, I took out my watch to time these girls, and again and again I counted sixty-nine baskets—they never fell below sixty—passed on board in this way in a single minute. Think of it for a moment. The task—I ought rather to call it an art, so neatly, simply, and gracefully was it done—was this; the young girl stooped to her companion below her, seized from her uplifted hands a huge basket of coal, and then, shooting her

lithe arms upward, tossed it laughingly to the girl above her in the ever-ascending chain. And all the while there was heard, as one passed along from one to another of these chains of living elevators, a clear, rhythmical sound, which I supposed at first to have been produced by some bystander striking the metal string of something like a mandolin, but which I discovered, after a little, was a series of notes produced by the lips of these young coal-heavers themselves—distinct, precise, melodious, and stimulating. And at this task these girls continued, uninterruptedly and blithely, from ten o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon, putting on board in that time, I was told, more than one thousand tons of coal. I am quite free to say that I do not believe that there is another body of work-folk in the world who could have performed the same task in the same time and with the same ease.

The *Journal* of March 2 informs us that the Superintendent of Health has asked the School Committee "to close the Bourn street school for a few weeks on account of the number of cases of diphtheria among children attending that school." The *Journal* says "Dr. Chapin believed that the condition of the school is responsi-

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ble for the number of cases because diphtheria has been found in families whose children do not attend the school, but who have visited there." Then continues the *Journal*. "the old Smead system of heating, and ventilating is in use in this building, and whether that has anything to do with the spread of the disease" is something for the School Committee "to find out." The Superintendent of Health asserts his belief in the Klebs-Loeffler Bacillus, as the true cause of this disease, and hence has "impounded" children whose throats showed the presence of that bacillus. Here he expresses the belief "that the condition of the school is responsible." If by this, he means the pupils, what is gained by scattering them broadcast every day, and all day, to infect the entire community, by closing the school. If he means the building, the question at once arises do buildings have the Klebs-Loeffler in their air passages. Again—does the function of propagation of this disease, remain in the bacillus after it has passed through the fierce fires of the Smead—or any other system. The wisdom of the *Journal* is

quite clear—that is, clear of wisdom. These conundrums are, however, of some consequence to the Superintendent of Health. If the Klebs-Loeffler is correct then the Smead theory is nonsense; if the Smead theory is correct then the Klebs-Loeffler goes to the de—l.

If any one but Asa Bird Gardner, has discovered the "Remains" of General Nathanael Greene, at Savannah, there might be some credit to be given to the story. There is probably no authenticity whatever in this "find."

The State Board of Health is again at work in the General Assembly endeavoring to get a law enacted giving it the power to select *my* physician. Meanwhile the state death rate under its care has been steadily nourished. All that these men are after is the cornering of medical practice. The *Journal*, March 9th. admits as much, it says "Indiana has passed a law requiring all healers to be examined and to have a license; the bill is intended (if it is a bill then it is not a law) to drive all Christian Scientists out of their profitable business

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* * it is doubtful (continues the *Journal* editor) whether its misguided money making should be regulated out of practice so long as they derive their income from curing imaginary ills." Why were brown bread pills invented by the State Board, or by their grandfathers. In New York a law was proposed giving "osteopaths" the right to practice. The regular doctors at once opposed the law, and it was at the hearing that Twain spoke in the grand chamber at the State House.

When Mark Twain was announced as the first speaker in favor of the bill there was a burst of applause. He said:

"I did not intend to speak, but I am as thankful now that I didn't know I was to talk as though I had taken a civil-service examination in medicine to get ready. I'm glad to be able to speak here, although in this spacious place it makes me feel much more insignificant than I usually do or should rightfully be made to feel."

Mr. Clemens glanced around the chamber and said in a lower tone: "I wonder what it cost." Continuing he said:

"It is difficult for me to know

what my purpose is here or what I am talking about. If I had any line of talk mapped out, these debaters have knocked it to pieces. Their talk has been too technical. I didn't understand it. I don't see how some of them understood it themselves and how you of the Legislature are going to understand it."

The members of the Public Health Committee began to snicker, the osteopaths laughed, and the allopaths only kept their dignity with an effort. Mr. Clemens went on:

"I am as glad as anybody to absorb information, although what I have absorbed today is not valuable treasure. It won't stay with me. I'm impressed with the names of all the remarkable diseases diagnosed. Why, it makes me envious of the man that had them all, for I am by nature an experimenter. I've had many diseases. I've been thankful, too, for all I had. I want everybody to live, but even the undertaker has inalienable rights.

"Learning and philosophy are precious, but liberty is more precious. With such a text I'd like to talk a couple of days. I suppose if I had any thing at stake I wouldn't advocate osteopathy, for I know nothing about

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Brunet quotes the first of these books above at 1,000 Francs, and describes it as a very rare book. The notes in it are not reproduced by Mr. Bohn. These books will be sold only together and for \$15.00. Not the least common thing about them, is that the "Bohn" was the gift of a lady to a gentleman. 6th Oct., 1854.

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it. But I should like the liberty to do as I please in these little matters of sickness and health. I have always been led to regard my body as my own property, to do what I like with, in order to preserve health and happiness.

"Now, about this Swedish movement. I tried it for a year and a half under Mr. Kelgrin. My friend, Poultney Bigelow, tried it. Kelgrin hadn't taken a degree. He hadn't the privilege of giving a certificate if a patient died on his hands."

"I'm always wanting to try anything that comes along," he continued. "At least for myself I'd like the liberty to experiment with my body at my own or anybody else's peril. I'm not particular. I come of an experimental family. My mother experimented with a large family."

"The State stands like a Gibraltar for spiritual liberty, and it should stand for bodily liberty. You have a right to doctor your soul in any way you choose, even to its everlasting death. Why should the State step in with this matter of smaller consequence? Don't let us whittle our liberties down."

"Drive the osteopaths out of the State and it will be the old story of the Garden of Eden. Adam didn't need the apple, but when it was prohibited he sinned to get it. As sure as you prohibit osteopaths we will be bound to have them. I didn't care a fig about them until I heard of this bill. I may want more than one osteopath, because had the Clemens tribe been in the Garden of Eden they would have taken the whole crop of apples."

"An old slave, in explaining the picture of Christ disputing with the doctors, said they should have compromised by letting the business be divided up. This I recommend."

Mr. Edward Fuller contributed to the January N. E. Magazine an elaborate paper on the Rhode Island Historical Society. Mr. Fuller's natural

"bent" for fiction has not been quite overcome in this paper. He speaks of Albert G. Greene as the author of "Old Grimes"—which he was not. He speaks of Theodore Foster as a man of "strong literary taste;" of which there is no truth whatever. He speaks of "a history of Rhode Island" which Foster did not live to complete. In truth he did not live long enough to begin it. He speaks of Job Durfee's poetry as "of a highly metaphysical cast" which was just the kind of a cast which it did not have. In truth Durfee's only "metaphysical" composition was *Paridea* it was in prose. He speaks of the key to the Indian Language "of which only two copies were known to exist." I have seen six copies in the Brown Library here in Providence. He gives a picture of King Phillips belt. It is not here, but at Plymouth, whither it was taken when Anawan delivered it to Capt. Church. He speaks of Edwin M. Stone, "as a cabinet keeper, he did a great deal to save all historical papers from waste and to preserve them in the cabinet." That is simply sarcastic. Stone was appointed to "mount" the Foster papers—without authority he moved the entire collection, not catalogued, nor listed to his own domicile, where he kept them seventeen years. Nobody knew what was taken, nor in comparison what never came back. He speaks of Amos Perry as having "brought order out of Chaos." All of which is the reverse of the truth. Never in the history of book looting was there ever anything here at all comparable to that which took place in this society after Stone was given the keys. Were the writer to print what he actually knows all honest men would stand aghast—a few more papers like this of Fuller's will bring out the facts. One funny blunder I have omitted. He prints a portrait of Perry, with William Gammell's name attached; and a portrait of Gammell with Amos Perry's name beneath it—and so things pass on into "history."

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An interesting little collection of five) printed relics of our war with Mexico, arranged in a neatly folio book in half morocco binding is for sale by Mr. Sidney Rider. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought on the 8th and 9th of command of the Mexican forces. Shortly after these battles Santa Anna issued his "*Exposicion del General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna a sus Compatriotas, con motivo del programa proclamado para la verdadera regeneracion de la Republica.*" It is a boardside 14x20 date "Agosto 16 de 1846," and forms one, of this collection. Another is *El Cangrejo*, a newspaper published in the City of Mexico, Sabado 3 de Junio 1838. It contains six carefully prepared articles on the "Exigencias Nacionales." Another is a small newspaper "El Soldado de la Patria—" "Periodico politico y militar—published "Viernes 5 de Febrero de 1847." The City of Mexico was cap-

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Discurso Pronunciado por el Exmo Sr General Ministro de Guerra y Marina Don Jose Maria Tornel en la Sesion del 12 de Octubre de 1842. Mexico 1842. 8 vo. pp. 41.....50 cts
Proceso de residencia contra Pe-

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly.
Single Copy 5 cents.

SATURDAY, MAR 30, 1901.

Vol. 18
No 7

A special number of BOOK NOTES will be issued on Saturday, 6th April, which will give entire the admirable address delivered at Pawtucket recently by Pardon E. Tillinghast, an Appellate Judge of the Rhode Island court, for twenty years since—5,000 copies will be issued. The subject of the address is "*Mutual Helpfulness.*"

The current issue of the Bulletin of the Department of Labor (March) gives as one of its chief papers the British Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, and its operations. The paper was prepared by A. Maurice Low. This "Bulletin" edited by Carroll D. Wright, and his associates, Mr. G. W. W. Hanger, Mr. C. H. Ver-
rill, and Mr. Stephen D. Fessenden, has developed into a work of the greatest value to any one interested (as indeed who is not) in the "Labor Problem." It is not confined to the United States, but gives us lots of blocks of the world history of work, and workers.

An intelligent business man can learn more about the business of the world by studying the *Consular Reports* every month than in any other way. Business has burst the tariff barriers of these United States and men must consider new fields for business, and new conditions.

Miss Virginia Baker, of Warren, Rhode Island, has just "gone to press" with a little book of much research entitled "The History of Warren, R. I. in the War of the Revolution 1776-1783." It is altogether new, by which we mean that the lists of soldiers, and the official papers concerning them, have never before been published in such connections;

and many of them never before been printed. It is one of that class of books, of which small editions are printed, which are soon sold, and never reprinted; hence they become scarce, and dear in price. The price we do not yet know, but it will probably be \$1.00. BOOK NOTES gives this advice to the writers of such books; do not mix the figments of the imagination with rigid historical statements in such a way that a common mind cannot see the difference, put into composition just as much nonsense as you wish; only mark it nonsense and not history; put in stories *as* stories; traditions *as* traditions; then your work will be honest and open to questions of taste alone.

Dr. Lewis G. Janes, once of this city, but now of Cambridge, Mass., has just issued, in beautiful form, a little book entitled *Health and a Day*. The title came from a saying by Ralph Waldo Emerson, "Give me *health* and a day, and I will make the pomp of emperors ridiculous," which appears on the title page. The author thus describes his purpose in making the publication:

"This little book aims at a sane and rational treatment of the problem of health and the conditions of a normal and useful life. It presents no panacea. It prescribes no iron regimen. It proclaims no new and wonderful discovery. Its method is that of suggestion rather than advice. It teaches self-healing and not vicarious help. Its philosophy is based on science and common sense, consecrated by an ideal purpose—the faith that this life is really worth living, and that it is our duty to make the most and the best of it."

Never was there a day when men more needed the philosophy, or the

advice which the writer believes is conveyed by Dr. Janes in this book. The writer will study the book, and "see you later." It is published by the James H. West Co., Boston, at \$1.00 postpaid, 185 pages, cloth.

It is a disgrace to business men that they have for years permitted certain men to sell secret statements concerning their financial conditions; and to sell ratings, or fixed degrees of credit which should be given them. Financial ruin has thus been brought upon many thousand small merchants, who but for this outrageous proceeding would never have been brought to ruin; and the broadest blackmailing schemes of which it is possible to conceive are made possible. Look at the case of Wiman, whose agents gauged our credit for years; and whose notes were pushed into Banks here, when they were not worth ten cents on the dollar.

The result of the English Bankers work in putting India upon a Gold (Cold) Basis is shown by the dispatch in March this year:

INDIA FAMINE RAVAGES.

A Decrease in Population of More Than 1,100,000.

London, March 9.—(Special.) —A

two-line dispatch from India tells in a dozen words the terrible tragedy that has been wrought by famine. The census just completed in the worst districts shows a decrease in the population of more than 1,100,000.

The English Bankers got away all the slender savings of these people and left them to starve. And then "restored" silver.

Still later comes this:

London, March 26, 1901. The Indian secretary, Lord George Hamilton, in the House of Commons, today, said the government had no intention of again considering proposals for the free coinage of silver in India. The coinage last year was nearly as much as in the highest free coinage year, 1877-78.

All that that means is that the East Indians cannot keep silver ornaments, which at any moment can be taken to a mint and coined. The plain truth is, that the robbery of the people has been completed, and the coinage of silver restored to its former amount. It can never be set aside as a basic money.

The *Journal* lives indeed but a single day, but the lies which it prints, become fixed in the minds of such readers as it has, and too often remain

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through life, to be told to the children of the narrators as facts. Therein lies the real danger of such a vehicle. The veracity of newspaper statements is now at the lowest point. Unsupported by evidence it would not stand a minute in any court. Moreover it positively refuses to print corrections of the gravest falsehoods; and changes letters concerning the truth of which it knows nothing, and prints as letters, things of which it would not dare to give the genuine paternity.

The number of deaths in the city of Providence was in 1855—20.74 in each 100 of the inhabitant. The average for 44 years was 19.79. The number in 1895 was 21.22 and in 1898—18.07. For these figures see City Doc. No. 19, 1899, page 98. Now, in cold type, I ask what good has been done by impoundings, and vaccinations, and fumigations, and bacteriologists, and such things. It is not a case, in which a doctor can say, concerning a man who drank whiskey three times a day, and lived to be a hundred years old; that had the man drank but twice he would have lived 133 years; with one drink, 167 years; with no drink, 200 years.

The rottenness of the published reports of the State Board of Health, so

far as the State of Massachusetts goes was shown by F. Z. Hoffman in a paper read before the New Jersey Sanitary Association. This is the indictment:

"The registration reports of Massachusetts, as they have been issued since 1890, contain not hundreds but thousands of errors, the majority of which are inaccuracies and misstatements, which even a high school graduate, trained in simple arithmetic, would not be expected to make. The reports are full of fallacies, full of discrepancies, and are today a discredit to the people of Massachusetts, and a discredit to the science of vital statistics, and a direct step backward in the development of the point to which I have called your attention, namely, the development and extension of the practical uses of the science of vital statistics."

This clipping was taken from the *Boston Herald*; and the comical thing, is an editorial published by the same paper 15th February, 1901, entitled the "Latest Victory of Medical Science," to wit that a mosquito with a perpendicular feather sticking to the tail end of the insect, is the cause of Yellow Fever. Here is the *Herald* editor's essay:

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science in the nineteenth century, four victories over disease give special distinction to the closing decade. Consumption, the most fatal of all diseases, has been found curable in its incipient stages by continuous living in pure air; diphtheria has been conquered by the anti-toxine remedy; malarial infection has been traced to its sole cause in the bite of a certain species of mosquito, and this has just been followed by the corresponding discovery that yellow fever infection likewise originates with the same insect."

If continuous living in pure air will cure or prevent consumption, of what use has been the long continued medical frauds which have for so much money been played upon the community. Everything else above said is absolute nonsense or something worse. No anti-toxine treatment can positively cure a case of diphtheria.

It is an awful commentary upon the literary capacity of men, that in the same week in 1901 there were sold in New York at Library Sales, a copy of Lowell's Poems for \$12.00; while a set of Hazlitt, 28 vols., went for \$30.80. Longfellow's Belfry of Bruges, a single volume went for \$20.50, while a set of Mrs. Jameson's writings upon Sacred Art, 6 vols., in tree calf, by Riviere, went for \$39.00. Hawthorne's

Gentle Boy, a single story, brought \$47.00, while Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, Thomas Parks edition with 150 portraits, went for \$16.25. A complete set (28 volumes) of Dickens, Chapman & Halls—the best library edition, in half turkey morocco brought \$39.00, while Eugene Field's Love Affairs brought \$7.75. Have all men become idiots, and is genuine literature actually dead.

The great "find" of the remains of Maj. Gen. Greene, announced by Asa Bird Gardiner have been "shown up" by a recent dispatch to the New York Tribune. That paper said, 19th March, "It is established beyond a doubt that the coffin plate taken north by Gardiner did not belong to any member of the Greene family—the coffin plate after being treated with chemicals by an expert showed more or less distinctly the name of James or Thomas Oliver." The Boston Herald, on the 10th of March, published an account in which it said "A corroded silver coffin plate was found which when closely scrutinized showed these letters —iel Greene, 1786." Greene's given name was Nathanael, hence —iel was not good guessing. It has a cheap "detective" style now quite obsolete.

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It quite shocked the writer to learn that Dr. Garvin had introduced a new act in the H. of R. exempting "any specified class, or classes of property from taxation. Hitherto Dr. Garvin has been the strongest supporter of the Single Tax in Rhode Island. It is true that the Single Tax means the exemption of all kinds of property made by men, taxing only land values. But, the writer fails to see the "equilibrium" of the two positions.

A child, Frank McCormick, eight years of age, in New York was vaccinated about January 21, 1901; died from lockjaw, February 11, 1901. The Goodell child concerning which something has been published here is still alive; but utterly ruined; the sister recovered but both were seriously hurt. Both vaccinations are on the city records.

The financial importance of the office of Secretary of State has been shown quite recently in connection with two "affairs"—the latest being the Zinc matters. The heavy shrinkage of values in case these shares

ever had any value suggests the merging of the office with the commissioners of "Sinking Funds." The financial "working" of the office, is no new thing; it was so in Bartlett's time but not as broad as now we go.

The clever recollection of Brahms, given by Georg Henschel in the March Century was of that kind of thing which while it pleases, educates; it works two ways; while it helps us, it gives great benefit to Mr. Henschel.

Editorial vigilance is the only safeguard against errors in magazine-making. Every article that is published in The Ladies, Home Journal, for instance, is read at least four times in manuscript form, and all statements of fact verified before it goes to the printer. Then it is read and revised by the proof-readers; goes back to the author for his revision; is re-read by the editors three or more times, at different stages; and again by the proof-readers possibly half a dozen times additional. Thus each article is read at least fifteen and often twenty times after leaving the author's hands until it reaches the public eye. But with

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Haye's American Journal of Medical science, vols. 1 to 88, from 1827.
Braithwaite's Retrospect, vol. 1 to 69 with Indexes.
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al this unremitting vigilance errors of the most obvious kind occasionally escape observation until perhaps the final reading, but it is rare, indeed, that an inaccuracy hides itself in the pages securely enough to go through a magazine's edition.

It is just this extraordinary care which makes the *Journal* here so valuable.

The Saturday Evening Post, has given two, of a series of four, papers by musical celebrities in which the writers relate bits of personal history. Melba and Nordica, both have written clever things. This admirable weekly is about beginning a new story by Fraser who wrote *Mooswa*. It is called the *Outcasts*; the Outcasts are an old buffalo and a wolf dog, and the greater part of the story is about the strange comradeship and striking adventures of these companions, and their pilgrimage, in company, to the distant plains of deep grass, of which the wolf-dog knew.

The General Assembly, a body representing, in law, the people, granted a charter to three men, to wit, Henry T. Sisson, his son David, and William Sprague to exploit a "Graphite Mine" at Little Compton. The General Assembly exempted the stock held by these men in the corporation then created, from attachment for the payment of their debts. My illustrious contemporary the *Journal*, says concerning this transaction: "Both the elder men are well-known as examples of the war time days in Rhode Island." How a man can be "an example of a day" is not quite clear—but let that pass; "both have met losses and are in debt therefor in large sums, and this act is meant as a sort of recognition of their former services, to allow them to start a business anew which they believe will pay." The failure of Sprague in 1873 imposed a loss upon the people of Rhode Island amounting to many millions of dollars—a ten cent dividend, was about the amount paid on the direct liabilities—two savings

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Petrone (Arbiter) Traduction entiere suivant le nouveau manuscrit trouve a Bellegarde in 1688. 2 v. in one, 1693-1694. Colone. Also Bohn's *Erotica*. The Elegies of Propertius the Satyricon of Petronius; the Kisses of Johannes Secundus—all literally translated and accompanied with poetical versions.

Brunet quotes the first of these books above, at 1,000 Francs, and describes it as a very rare book. The notes in it are not reproduced by Mr. Bohn. These books will be sold only together and for \$15.00. Not the least common thing about them, is that the "Bohn" was the gift of a lady to a gentleman. 6th Oct., 1854.

The Civil War in Song and Story, 1860-1865, by Frank Moore. 8 vo. 560 pages. Cloth...75 cts

banks were broken, and many firms. Is it recognition for this service that the General Assembly means—for Sprague did no service in the War of the Rebellion. For years the General Assembly has made a law for the daily attachment of the wages of a day laborer, and at this writing that body is being worked to repeal an exemption of the paltry sum of Ten Dollars for such men—on that question the *Journal* is silent.

The Boston *Herald* on the 21st January used 126 square inches of space in printing these words: "Her life fast ebbing away; the death of Queen Victoria expected at any moment; members of the Royal family summoned to the bedside of the aged sovereign." Such is modern journalism.

The director of the mint in his report 1898, (p. 44) gives the stock of gold and silver in the United States in 1873, including coin and bullion. \$141,149,305. A despatch from Washington, 22nd February, 1901, says, "The gold money in the United States stood at the beginning of the present month at \$1,112,427,728." The writer continues, "The amount of gold money in the country is now nearly double what it was in July, 1896, when the menace of a free silver victory hung over the country." It is not yet a year since it was shown that \$400,000,000, could not be found nor traced in this country. The stock of gold and silver in this country in 1896 is

given by the director of the mint as \$1,228,326,035. But the essential question is not touched, relatively how much property existed to be measured by this money in 1873, 1896 and 1901.

The infallible wisdom of newspaper editors was neatly illustrated in the Boston *Herald* of the 26th March. The editor very clearly showed that the story of an attempt to capture Aguineldo, by Gen. Funston was genuine clap-trap. On the 28th it details the capture precisely on the lines which it ridiculed two days before. Editorial views of vaccination are just as valuable.

Everybody believes that everybody should be taught to read; it is just as necessary, where human happiness is concerned, that everybody should be taught music. In reading, it is not necessary that everybody should be taught to read Homer's *Batrachomyomachia*, in English, by George Chapman; nor in music, to comprehend Tschacckowsky's Fifth Symphony, or Dvorak's Quartet Music. It was Beethoven who said that "music alone ushers man into the portal of an intellectual world." Never were truer words spoken by mortal man. All these thoughts came from "running quickly through" some musical publications by the Oliver Ditson Company, at Boston. These are, first, the Musical Record and Review, a little monthly at 50 cents a year; the Piano Musical edition of the same, at 75 cents a year; the Song edition, of the same, at 75 cents a year; and the Choir and Choral edition, of the same, at 75 a year; each monthly, and each admirably qualified for use by "ordinary" mortals, in that, "easy things" are made to show expressions of value in method and in harmony are easily comprehended.

Excellent Books for Sale by Sidney S. Rider. Use Postal. 73 Almy St.

Treatise on the Millennium, or the Luther day Glory of the Church by Ray Potter, (once of Pawtucket.) 1824 50 cts
The Sylphs of the Seasons with other Poems by Washita Allston-Bonds, Boston, 1813. First edition with autograph of Gov. James Furness \$1.00

Forney's Anecdotes of Public Men. 2 vol., 1850-1870. \$2.00
Medical and Surgical Memoirs by Nathan Smith, M. D., 1831. \$1.50
The value of this book consists not in what it prescribes—but it exhibits the folly of former medical practices. It is in truth filled with the tombstones of dead ideas.

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An interesting little collection of five) printed relics of our war with Mexico, arranged in a neatly folio book in half morocco binding is for sale by Mr. Sidney Rider. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought on the 8th and 9th of command of the Mexican forces. Shortly after these battles Santa Anna issued his "*Exposicion del General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna a sus Compatriotas, con motivo del programa proclamado para la verdadera regeneracion de la Republica.*" It is a boardside 14x20 date "Agosto 16 de 1846," and forms one of this collection. Another is *El Cangrejo*, a newspaper published in the City of Mexico, Sabado 3 de Junio, 1838. It contains six carefully prepared articles on the "Exigencias Nacionales." Another is a small newspaper "El Soldado de la Patria—Periodico politico y militar—published "Viernes 5 de Febrero de 1847." The City of Mexico was cap-

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SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1901. (Vol. 18 Extra Number.)

MUTUAL HELPFULNESS

AN ADDRESS BY

PARDON E. TILLINGHAST.

PRELIMINARY NOTE.

The following address was delivered on Sunday evening, 17th March, 1901, by Mr. Justice Tillinghast, of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, at the Fourth Baptist Church in Providence. Judge Tillinghast has for twenty years occupied a seat upon this Bench; and since its creation, six years since, he has sat in the Appellate Division of the Court. It gives a unique pleasure to the writer that it comes within his power to preserve in all the *Great Libraries* in this country, this admirable address—*Book Notes* is now bound, and preserved, in these Libraries. An address from such a source, upon such a subject, so full of the teachings of the Divine Master has not before been given to us. Profound in its simplicity. Forceful by its dignity, and giving strength to the weak, by its own superlative strength. The very soul of this upright Judge has been touched by the spirit of the Divine Master—so quiet that it becomes impressive—could we but heed the teachings of this Judge, his very office would cease to exist—thus his act becomes an argument, or in very truth, a destructive weapon, against that almost universal sin human selfishness which lies beneath everything which this excellent Judge so clearly

condemns. For twenty years he has seen the working out of human passions in these courts; he has given the best years of his life conscientiously to give justice, and at once pacify the conflicting parties—that he has not always succeeded is proof that he is a human being—and not the Divine Master—all that he can, or could do—was and now is, to try; and in this address he has summed up the conclusions of a life mature, and supported by that philosophy which is drawn not alone from Scripture but from the natural law.

“It happens to be Sunday and I will quote you something out of the Gospel. Love one another.”—*Ludwig van Beethoven*.

THE ADDRESS.

One of the chief duties devolved upon us, by the great and beneficent Father of us all, is that of mutual helpfulness;—of striving, in all good ways to assist and sustain each other in the ups and downs, the successes and reverses of our worldly life. And that man who does the most with the powers which God has given him to aid and bless his fellow men, comes nearest to the fulfillment of the end and purpose of his existence.

He who spake as never man spake, said: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." And how can this heaven-born precept be more fully complied with and exemplified than by acts of mutual helpfulness;—by doing those things which minister to each other's comfort and happiness? "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ," is the divine injunction. We are all burden bearers; and sometimes our burdens are so heavy that we cannot bear them alone. Like Christian, struggling in the Slough of Despond and unable to get out, "until a man came to him whose name was Help, who gave him his hand and drew him out and set him upon sound ground and bid him go on his way," so we are sometimes almost ready to despair until some kind soul extends a helping hand, or speaks an encouraging word, and then, O how quickly the burden lightens and the heavy heart becomes light and joyous! Byron says: "The drying up a single tear has more Of honest fame, than shedding seas of gore."

To a very large extent we are all mutually dependent upon each other—the children upon the parents, the parents upon the children, the wife upon the husband, the husband upon the wife, the neighbor upon the neighbor, the citizen upon the citizen. This is as true also of classes as of individuals. The great army of wage-workers in our mills and manufacturing establishments, on the one hand are dependent upon the manufacturers and employers for their daily bread and the comforts of their cheerful homes, while on the other hand the manufacturers and employers are dependent upon the wage-workers for the brawn and muscle, the diligence and skill which are indispensably necessary to the prosperity and success of the enterprise.

Mills and workshops cannot be run without the capitalist, nor can they

be run without the operatives; and when each shall learn to discharge his full duty to the other, conflicts between capital and labor will be reduced to a minimum. The adoption of the golden rule would be the panacea for all the ills and misunderstandings which now exist between employers and employees, and which so vex and disturb our economic and social affairs. The professional classes on the one hand are dependent upon the lay classes for their support, while the latter, on the other hand, are dependent on the former for that special knowledge and scientific skill which are not within the reach of the masses, but which add so much to the well-ordering of society and the happiness of the individual citizen.

The producer needs the consumer and is dependent upon him for a market for his product, while the consumer needs the producer, and is dependent upon him for the necessities and comforts of everyday life. Neither could exist in the present condition of civilization without the other.

The merchant and tradesman need their customers while their customers need the merchant and the tradesman.

We might thus proceed in detail through all the relations and ramifications of society, and we should find that this rule of interdependence everywhere prevails. It is indeed true that no man liveth unto himself, and no man dieth unto himself.

Each one of us is a link in the great chain of human society owing certain duties to every other member of that society; and whenever either fails in the performance thereof, both must suffer loss. With all of these duties performed this world would be transformed into a paradise.

We should be mutually helpful to each other because we are all members of one common family.

God is our Father, and we are all brethren. But alas, how few there

are, comparatively, who accept and adopt this great truth as the basis of their relations with each other.

"Every man for himself," is the cold and heartless maxim of the world which is too often heard and acted on in the marts of trade, in the halls of legislation, and even in the private affairs of everyday life. "I must succeed in business, amass wealth and revel in luxury, no matter that it be at the cost of driving sharp bargains with my neighbors, grinding the faces of the poor, and sacrificing my own God-given sense of justice and humanity." Worse even than this, "I must succeed in my business notwithstanding the fact that that business itself consists in undermining the health, prosperity and happiness of all who purchase my wares, and in disturbing the peace and blighting the morals of the community."

In the unseemly scramble for political preferment and position, "I must win, no matter that the victory be obtained by traducing and vilifying the character of my opponent and the bartering away of my own self-respect." "I must win, even though it be by trampling under foot the most sacred rights of our common humanity."

Even in the family, not infrequently, is the overweening spirit of selfishness painfully apparent.

The husband is found arrayed against the wife, the wife against her husband, the brother against the brother, the children against their parents and the parents against their children. The most sacred relations of life are thus desecrated and set at naught, and the sweetest and tenderest emotions of which the human heart is capable, are blighted and withered. On the divorce docket which was down for trial in our Supreme Court a week ago, there were upwards of 300 petitions for divorce, by far the larger part thereof being petitions on the part of wives. About 600 petitions are now filed in a single year, and about 400 are grant-

ed in the same time. One divorce out of about every ten marriages! What a record for the Christian State of Rhode Island! And the tales of desertion, neglect to provide support, extreme cruelty, drunkenness and marital infidelity, which were told, would have made your hearts ache had you listened thereto. Think of the sacred vows they took at the altar when they took each other "for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish!" But, alas, they forgot to be mutually helpful to each other, to bear and forbear, to honor and to love.

Hundreds of families are thus broken up every year, and society is thereby perceptibly demoralized; and the marital relations are coming to be regarded by many, as a mere contract-at-will, and hence subject to be annulled at the pleasure of either party thereto. We seem to forget that the family is the unit of society, —the unit of the State; and that in the proportion that the family is undermined and its healthful influence weakened, in that proportion must society, which is the State, suffer loss and become imperiled. The home is the most sacred place on the face of the earth. Our dearest recollections of early life cluster around the homes of our childhood; and the homes which we have made for ourselves are the centres of our affections, and the sweet resting places of our busy lives. When these are broken up and destroyed the adhesive elements of society will be gone, and the backward road to heathenism will be the most popular highway. The home is, to society, what the heart is to the human body. It is the very centre and fountain of its existence. If the home is preserved in its integrity; if purity and love dominate there, we need have no misgivings as to the stability and perpetuity of our cherished institutions. But if, on the other hand the home is neg-

lected and its refining influences dissipated it may well be feared that the institutions which our ancestors founded, and our fathers and brothers defended, may suffer irreparable loss and decay.

The root trouble and underlying cause of the un-Christian and even unmanly kinds of conduct to which I have thus referred, is *selfishness*. Too many of us are living for *ourselves*, only. We are laying up for ourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal, while our safe treasure-house in heaven, though not vacant, is far from overflowing. The spirit of commercialism enters so largely into our planning and our giving that we become *purblind* to the demands of christianity. By constant contact with the things of time and sense, we cultivate the materialistic view of life at the expense of the spiritual. What we need as Christians, is such a baptism of the spirit of the gospel, as shall lift us out of the sordid quicksands of materialism, and establish our feet upon the sure foundation, of which the Rock of Ages is the chief corner stone. One of the greatest hindrances to the progress of christianity in this bustling and utilitarian age, is the insatiable greed for gain which dominates so largely in all the affairs of life. We *worship* the *almighty dollar*. It is the source of our inspiration by day, and the fabric of our dreams by night. It is the *ignis-fatuous*, which leads us in devious ways, and causes us to stumble into the seductive pit-falls which abound therein. The marvelous increase of wealth in our Nation at the present time, is one of our National perils. The piling up of riches has become a *mania*, with large numbers of our people. "Get rich," is their watch-word. "Get all you can, and keep all you get." And, what is worst of all is, in too many cases the methods by which riches are obtained are of the utmost indifference, so long as they succeed. Shall Goldsmith's familiar words be ever true of our beloved country, that "Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,

Where wealth accumulates and men decay?"

Shall the mammon of unrighteousness supplant the once lowly but now exalted Christ in our affections? Shall we eat, drink and be merry, and flatter ourselves that the acme of human

happiness has thereby been reached? Nay, nay. Happiness, real happiness, cometh not from things which perish with the using, but from those which are spiritual and eternal. "Blessed"—that is, happy—"is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful; but his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he meditate day and night." To attempt to be happy in any other way than that marked out by our Heavenly Father, is to assume superior knowledge to Him, in the selection thereof.

The closing part of the greatest commandment given by our Lord when on earth was this: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Can we expect to be happy if we disregard it? Most assuredly not.

No more can we violate the laws of health, and expect to be vigorous and strong, than we can violate the laws of God and expect to be useful and happy. Violated law *always* brings its penalty. It is one of the maxims of the Chinese that "Punishment follows sin as surely as the cart-wheel follows the ox."

How can I love my neighbor? By being helpful and kind to him: By assisting him when in distress, and by helping him over the hard places in life. But suppose he is mine enemy, must I be helpful to him then? Listen again to the command of the Master: "If thine enemy hunger, feed him. If he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head."

Selfishness dwarfs a man. It circumscribes his limit of vision and makes him nearsighted. It narrows and blunts his sympathies and gradually dries up the fountain of his affections. It shuts out the light of heaven from his soul, and leaves him to grovel in the thick darkness of his lower nature. I deeply *pity* the man is wholly wedded to *himself*,—who has no generous emotions,—who lives, moves and has his being, as though all things were created for his special benefit. Such a man is a *barrel* upon society,—an offensive *excrecence* upon the body politic, and it were better for him as well as for society if he had never been born.

Unselfishness, on the other hand, broadens, uplifts and enobles a man, and makes him reflect in some degree the crowning characteristics of Him who gave *himself* for others. The unselfish, helpful, benevolent man

is the noblest work of God, and the greatest blessing to society. He carries sunshine and good cheer wherever he goes. He lends a helping hand to the down-fallen and distressed, and is never so happy as when making other people happy.

Mutual helpfulness should not only be the motto as between individuals, neighbors and adjacent communities, but between states and nations as well.

The brotherhood of man, like the Fatherhood of God, is not limited to the family, the church, the state or the nation, but is universal and all-embracing.

And when each individual shall have learned to discharge his brotherly duty to every other individual, then and not till then will wars and fightings wholly cease, and the mild sceptre of the Prince of Peace everywhere hold sway.

Says Sir Walter Scott: "The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. We cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid *have a right to ask* it from their fellow men; and no one who has the power of granting can refuse it without guilt."

When a person is down in the world, an ounce of help is better than a pound of preaching. And it is one of the most beautiful compensations of this life that no man can sincerely try to help another without helping himself also. "Human beings are so constituted," said Mr. Reed, the ex-speaker of the House of Representatives, "that each leans upon the other, and all upon each." It has recently been said of Moses Brown, one of the founders of our goodly state, that "every chapter in the life of this noble man is another illustration of his regard for the whole people, without distinction of race or rank. Vital religion and love to God had filled him with love to men. He had learned the luxury of doing good and that the highest happiness is found in being helpful to others."

Gekie says: "Jesus throws down the dividing prejudices of nationality and teaches universal love without distinction of race, merit or rank. A man's neighbor is everyone that needs help. All men, from the slave to the highest, are sons of the one Father in Heaven." Of course I do not intend to teach that the spirit of helpfulness should be carried so far as to promote individual helplessness and indolence. Far from it. For I be-

lieve it is the imperative duty of every man to be independent and help himself just as far as possible. I have but little sympathy with mendicancy—with that spirit which ignobly folds its hands and says,—"The world owes me a living and all I have to do is to collect the debt." And I can conceive of nothing more contemptible or unmanly than an able-bodied, stalwart human being in the attire of a man, lazily tramping from town to town, and from house to house lodging of police stations over night and begging his bread from those who earn an honest living. It is not helpful to such, or to society either to feed and clothe and house them, but it is positively harmful to both. Society could confer no greater favor upon such individuals than to compel them to earn an honest living. "He that will not work, neither let him eat," is the express teaching of holy writ. "Give work rather than alms to the poor; the former drives out indolence, the latter industry." "There are two kinds of charity, remedial and preventive. The former is often injurious in its tendency, the latter is praiseworthy and beneficial." Our helpfulness, so far as it relates to the poor, should be of that character which helps them to help themselves. Ruskin says: "It is written, not blessed is he that *feedeth* the poor, but blessed is he that *considereth* the poor."

President Andrews says: "Usually food and clothing ought to be given to none but the sick and incapable. The things to do for others is to find or furnish them something to do."

To help one who is able to help himself, is to put a premium upon indolence. To carry and coddle one who is able to go alone and take care of himself, is to foster and promote helplessness and indolence instead of curing it, and to dry up the fountain of manly courage and ambition.

Every man, as a rule of course, must and should provide for himself as to material things. But while this is so, it does not absolve us from the duty which we owe to him, of being helpful in other ways—and especially of helping him to cultivate and develop those higher qualities of the mind and heart which constitute the nobler part of his being.

But it is social, moral and religious help that is most needed in the present advanced and complex state of our American civilization, and this is specially true with regard to young

people. For, their pride and ambition, their desire to secure the respect and confidence of the community, and their innate sense of propriety, will prompt them to be outwardly prudent and discreet, but at the same time these motives fail utterly in very many cases to make them pure within.

They need a higher motive than any or all of these in order to strengthen and develop the soul power that is within them. They need to be made to feel and understand that "the life is indeed more than meat and the body than raiment," that "it is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die," and that he only who acts in accordance with the principles of truth, virtue and righteousness and the dictates of that spark of divinity within, called conscience, accomplishes the mission of his existence.

Some men live in the upper story of their earthly tenements while many, very many, alas, are content to occupy the basements. The former cultivate a love for whatever is pure, virtuous, ennobling, manly; while the latter cultivate the baser passions of our poor human nature, living only for the things of time and sense, and wasting all their God-given powers in a vain attempt to find happiness in mere worldly pleasure. To help one of the latter class to a higher and better life, to turn his wandering feet into the paths of virtue and righteousness, is to save a soul from death and hide a multitude of sins. Moreover, what is more Christlike than striving to be helpful to those who have gone astray? Did not the Good Shepherd leave "the ninety and nine," who needed no repentance, and patiently seek out the one lost sheep?

We ought to help the young especially to shun the insidious temptations of youth by teaching them the beauty of virtue and the profit of Godliness. For is it not written that Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come? Teach them that the reward of well-doing in this life is thirty, sixty and an hundred fold, and in the world to come life everlasting. How many a young man has been rescued and saved from a life of vice and sin by kind words and gentle entreaties,—by making him feel that some man cares for his soul. And on the other hand, alas, how many a young man

has been swallowed up in the whirlpool of dissipation and wickedness because no man cared for his soul. "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one or the least of these my brethren, ye did it not unto me." Beecher said: "A helping word to one in trouble is often like a switch on a railroad track—but one inch between wreck and smooth rolling prosperity."

To help one morally and spiritually is to do him the greatest possible amount of good. For when the fountain of one's life is purified, the stream must necessarily be pure also. If the heart, the mainspring of human action, be impure, the action flowing therefrom must be tainted with evil. For "as a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." All of our efforts at reform, therefore, should be primarily directed at reforming from within, and not from without the man. We should not be honest in business because it is the best policy, but because it is right to be honest, and wrong to be dishonest. We should not adopt the golden rule even, merely because it is a wise, economic maxim, but because it is the God-given rule of conduct between man and man, because the bed-rock of love is its chief corner-stone. Outward laws and customs cannot make men inwardly right. Virtue never was legislated into the heart of a single human being. And while municipal laws are necessary to the well-ordering of society, and should be so framed as to make it as hard as possible to do wrong and as easy as possible to do right, yet it is only by that law which works by love and purifies the heart, that men are constrained to do right by each other.

What the law of the state compels one to do is frequently done grudgingly, and, it may be, with inward rebellion; while, on the other hand, that which is done by the promptings of the law of love is done willingly, cheerfully, *eagerly*, for love is happiest when finding expression in deeds of kindness and charity.

When a man's heart is right he becomes a law unto himself, and needs no outward law to govern him. He does right from mere choice. He does right because it is natural for him to do right. His conduct is simply love in action. He shuns the wrong because he hates the wrong, and it therefore appeals to no responsive chord in his heart. Listen to the divine injunction to "keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues

of life." It is that which cometh from within that denieth the man and not that which cometh from without.

In church work, which of course, includes Sunday school work, mutual helpfulness is absolutely essential to success. The pastor on the one hand must feed his flock with the living word of truth, giving to each his portion in due season, while the individual members thereof on the other hand must be attentive, quick to respond to appeals and ready to cooperate with him in the execution of his plans. The best minister in the world is practically powerless without the help of the people. As well might a general attempt to fight his battles single handed and alone, as for a minister to attempt to wage holy war 'gainst the forces of evil and sin without the active and earnest co-operation and assistance of the church. As well might we expect the sun to bring verdure and flowers out of the solid granite of the mountains, as to expect a minister to bring forth brotherly kindness and Christian character out of a cold, stolid and unresponsive people. What, I ask you, in the main has made this church the power for good in this city and state which it is today, but the scores of willing workers in the cause of Christ which it contains? The pastor has led and the people have followed. He has planned and they have executed. And as a result of these united and harmonious efforts the Fourth Baptist Church of Providence is a wide-awake, vigorous, aggressive force for the moral and religious uplift of this community.

Finally,—the spirit of the gospel of Jesus Christ is the spirit of mutual helpfulness. The religion which we profess is not an abstract principle, a theory or a mere speculation, but an *actuality*—an *intensely practical thing*.

It lifts men up and makes them wiser, purer, nobler. It makes better fathers and mothers, better husbands and wives, better children, better neighbors, better citizens. Take notice that I do not assert that religion in the abstract—theoretical religion, merely, or even theology, accomplishes these results, but religion in the *concrete*,—that religion which takes hold of a man's *life* and enters into and controls his daily conducts. *Not a creed*, but *Christianity*. Not rites and ceremonies merely, although I would not underrate the importance of these, but truth in the inward parts

—love for one's neighbor, charity towards the erring and "a heart to feel for others' woes." This is the pure and undefiled religion which is to bless and save mankind. The spirit of this religion is thoroughly altruistic. It regards the wants and seeks the good of others. It does not ask the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" but rather, "*Am I not, my brother's keeper?*" In short, this spirit reflects the great heart of Christ himself, and is co-extensive with the needs of all mankind.

Let us strive then to help each other to be upright, manly, courageous, pure in heart and so fulfill the law of love.

Let us strive to emulate the example of the Great Teacher who came into this world to lift men up, to take them out of their selfish selves and ally them with himself; to teach them that there is something higher and nobler than merely seeking their own profit and pleasure, and that real happiness is only found in loving God with all our hearts and our neighbor as ourself.

And He not only preached this doctrine, but He practiced it as well. He fed the hungry, healed the sick, cleansed the lepers, gave sight to the blind, unstopped the ears of the deaf, comforted the afflicted, raised the fallen, and gave peace to those who were distracted by evil spirits. He went about, doing good. He *emptied* himself that others might be filled.

Let mutual helpfulness then, go hand in hand, each individual in his sphere, being helpful to every other individual in his sphere. Then, and only then will have been fulfilled the conditions of the largest individual usefulness and individual happiness as well. Then, and only then, will have been fully realized the largest possibilities of our human nature.

The *most* helpful service which we as Christians, can render to our fellow men, is that of turning their steps from the ways of unbelief and sin into the paths of righteousness and peace. Of bringing them to a saving knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. To this end let us earnestly and continuously labor. And let me assure you that when the church,—and by this I mean Christians everywhere, no matter by what name,—comes to occupy the exalted position in society which the Master intended that it should, the forces of evil will be vanquished, and the kingdoms of this world will become the kingdoms of Our Lord and of His Christ.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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The address by Judge Tillinghast, which formed the extra number of BOOK NOTES, published April 6th, is to be reprinted in a Boston publication, by which means it will reach at least 20,000 subscribers over the thousands which BOOK NOTES gave it. No address ever delivered in Rhode Island has achieved so quickly, so great a circulation.

Not many months since, James E. Cranston came to the writer, and after talking in a gentle way for a while, asked the writer if, in case of his (Cranston's) death, he, (the writer) would not write something about him. I will try, for Mr. Cranston died on the 4th of April; since my last regular issue. On the 18th day of April, 1847, a little boy (myself) was placed in Charles Burnett's book-store, at No. 3 Westminster street. James E. Cranston and Samuel W. Brown, the latter the father of the present U. S. District Judge, were there then, employed as "clerks," we called them. Mr. Brown soon went to New York; but

Cranston remained, and I became a fellow clerk after a while, and served with Mr. Cranston ten years. Never was there a wicked word between us. This was his character—Modest, and of course always a gentleman. Honest, and of course never pretending to be what he was not. Pleasant to everybody, and of course entirely devoid of impudence. Under good self control,

hence his passion never ran riot. From early morn till late at night he attended patiently and steadily to his duties to his employers; no employer could have been more honest to himself than James E. Cranston was to Charles Burnett, and later to George H. Whitney. He was invariably popular; in truth among the customers, I never saw the man or woman who did not like him. With a pleasing smile he greeted everybody. His books might be stereotyped, but this smile was not. It was not always the same, but it was always magnetic and pleasing. He had not a large knowledge of books; indeed, it was not then needed. Had some eccentric reader have asked him for Procopius's *Caesariensis Anecdota sive historia Arcapa*, * * * *accedunt descriptiones pestis et famis Constantinop et in alis orbis rom etc.*, he could not have answered the call. In truth this was done by Ethelbert Billings. Somewhere in Gibbon. Mr. Billings saw a reference to these anecdots by Procopius, and that they were brimful of the secret and scandalous histories of the Byzantine courts; and hence like younger men, Mr. Billings was wild to see them; but Mr. Cranston knew them not; in those days bibliographers were no more known in book store than they now are known. Such was the young man, James E. Cranston, for in those days no young man held, nor deserved more fully than Mr. Cranston did, the confidence, and esteem of the best educated here.

A junk ordinance is again proposed to the City Council; it is not long since a similar measure was attempted. It classes a book-seller of half a century's experience among dealers in junk, and obliges him to open his books to the police, affix his costs paid to each item, and explain it all to Detective Parker. Under this law the splendid Shakespearean collection owned by Marsden J. Perry becomes junk. It may some day become my duty to buy it, stranger things have happened, even to myself; must I then be made by law to act under the police. Make any kind of law you please to protect the old lead or iron wastings of the Electric Light Company, but don't disgrace honest and upright men, and learned withal (I'm not in business) who deal in "second-hand" books. The most costly and most valuable books now in the world are all "second-hand."

Sallie J. White says in the Woman's Home Companion that money is not the only thing that is worth saving in this world, nor is it the best thing. If both men and women would only realize this before it is too late. But the knowledge is always tardy in its arrival; they have

gained the one thing at the expense of another quite as valuable, and with the price which they have paid they have lost the capacity of enjoying what they have gained.

Professor Manatt, of Brown University, recently returned from a trip for renewed study of modern Greece. He gives a fresh and inspiring account of his visit to the Greek lands, under the caption "A Cruise in the Aegean." This comprises the current instalment of "A Reading Journey in the Orient," and includes a large number of photographs secured by the author.

Prof. Manatt gives this pleasing picture of "Andrian industry." By this term he means the work of the husbandman on the island, Andros, one of the group of Cyclades, in the Greek archipelago. It is small and mountainous.

"So the Andrian rocks pay their tribute of earth and water, and the Andrian husbandman lays up his terrace and leads his little aqueduct to water it. When he has got his footing, so to speak, in one little shelf of soil or a dozen of them, he plants his olive, fig, and vine, his bit of barley or wheat, his patch of onions, potatoes, and beans. Against

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TRANSACTS

GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY
BUSINESS.

the north wind he sets his brake of cypress trees with intertwining vines or of tall reeds in triple ranks. He keeps half a dozen goats and sheep for wool, milk, and cheese; a family pig (untaxed); a donkey for transportation (I have yet to see a cart or carriage on the island); possibly a cow or two of the best stock in the Aegean. In due season you shall see him winnowing his barley on his hill-top threshing floor, and the Andrian girls treading the wine press with brushing feet or gathered to the unique Andrian festival of the Fig-Stringing."

The April Review of Reviews has a paper entitled "The Relation of the Family Doctor to recent progress in Medical Science," by Augustus Caille, M. D. He says:

"We cannot with good grace dismiss the general practitioner and his requirements without speaking his plain language in condemnation of the drugging habit, of which he is still guilty to a remarkable degree. Cabalistic prescriptions are still as thick as flies in summer, and the majority of our patients pay willingly and handsomely for our wisdom transmitted to them in the shape of nauseating mixtures from the time-

honored shelves of the apothecary shop.

"If our professors of materia medica in the undergraduate colleges are reticent in advancing the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, then it is time for us to tell them that they are to a large degree responsible for the desire on the part of the many practitioners to prescribe frequently, and without good cause, an unnecessary quantity of useless drugs.

The common sense practitioners know by experience that the constant, frequent prescribing of innumerable drugs only ends in detriment to the patients."

Thereupon Dr. Caille proceeds to damn—not the men who do these things—but Christian Science people and Osteopaths.

As we promised we have studied Dr. Lewis James' little book, *Health and a Day*; and in fulfilment of the promise we print *some* of the things which we learned therein; but the little book is filled with just such things. There is not one truth below related which is not worth more than the dollar, which the book costs, to any man or woman competent to read it.

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"All wisely devised methods of bodily culture will aim to strengthen the interior vital parts of the organism rather than the superficial muscles; to equalize the circulation and nourish all parts of the body in due proportion. Muscular power should always be the natural result of this overflow of the inner vital strength rather than of special training.—(p. 31)

"A full use of the lungs habitually cultivated by deep and regular breathing, an active circulation of the blood through all the organs by means of which the vital functions of the body are performed should be the true aim of every attempt at physical culture."—(p. 32)

"Giving the conditions of perfect cleanliness; a pure soul; and a well poised mind; and one may often defy those diseases which are usually regarded as infectious, or contagious."—(p. 41)

The poor little microbe is our scapegoat, bearing the sins of a degenerate world."—(p. 41)

"Fight him as we will we cannot escape him altogether for he is omnipresent; our bodies are his home, and his battle ground"—(p. 41)

"Inside the home there should be courtesy and mutual respect as well

as love, fostered by the exercise of those qualities of head and heart which insure and command respect. There should be a sense of common interest in all domestic concerns, competence for all domestic duties, willingness to devote the necessary time and work to the common service of the family life. This spirit regnant in our homes, will be potent for health of mind and body."—(p. 57).

"Chronic ailments are the result of habit; and habit in time becomes law to the body."—(p. 34)

"Filth is the culture ground of disease in both young and old; certain of the so-called contagious diseases are rightly known as filth diseases; they are contagious mainly because the conditions for their propagation exist in the environment; by this word I mean to include both the clothing and the immediate condition and surroundings of the body; the home and the home life."—(p. 40)

Illustration... The Editor of the Boston *Herald*, April 3, in writing "concerning the ravages of the bubonic plague at Cape Town" says "before the plague started Cape Town was one of the dirtiest places of the world." Another *illustration*; the *Her-*

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old informs us that the cleaning of Havana has reduced the death rate from 42 to 19 per 1000; in which number yellow fever plays no part; the *Evening Post* informs us that April opens with not one case in that city; never before was there such a condition; and not one perpendicular tailed mosquito destroyed, so far as either newspaper is an authority.

"An atmosphere laden with the breaths and exhalations of many human beings needs to be constantly renewed in order to persevere conditions necessary to health"—(p. 49.)

"Mankind is not wholly blest by the over emphasis now placed upon the germ theory of the origin of diseases."—(p. 42)

"Fear in the mind, as well as faith in the environment predisposes people to take on abnormal conditions (to wit, diseases)."—(p. 42)

"Courage and cleanliness will enable those * * * * * to resist the assaults of disease."—(p. 42)

"Enforcing mechanical theories of education tends to weaken and undermine, rather than to strengthen our

civilization; herein lies one of the chief dangers of our present educational system."—(p. 54)

To analyze and honestly expose the contents of a single issue of any daily newspaper would afford infinite amusement, and to some people the shock would be supreme. Despatch on despatch is published for some reason, or lack of reason impossible to conjecture. On April 2 an opera was to be given at Boston; a singer became sick, and a change of opera was made in which another singer could be introduced., On April 3, the day following the opera the *Journal* here announced that the change was to be made. So with a case of smallpox at some obscure town in California—why give four inches to such stuff day after day.

"Housework is hard on the hands, but there are some precautions which, if taken, will add to the comfort of the worker and the appearance of the hands," writes Maria Parloa, in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. "Among the things which roughen

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and-blackened the hands the most important are dust, soap, fruit, vegetables, and neglect to properly dry before paring. When the hands are stained by fruit or vegetables be sure to remove the stains before the hands come in contact with soap or soapy water. Remove the stains with an acid, such as lemon, vinegar or sour milk, then wash in clear water. When using soap and water for any purpose be sure to rinse off all the soap before wiping the hands. Always wipe the hands perfectly dry. Do not change soaps if you can avoid it, and always use a good soap." Such for instance as the *French Laundry* made here in Providence by the Kendall Mfg. Co.

A fine illustration of how the great business prosperity "reaches the laboring masses in a plutocracy" that is, a government by the rich, is clearly shown in the *Journal's* narration of Mrs. Narramore's slaughter of her six children in order to save them from starvation. And this not by "foreigners," but by a New England woman, near Worcester, Mass.. Go on with the policy of making such a woman pay \$50.00 for an American sewing machine, while all over Eu-

rope you are selling the same for \$20.00, and see where you will ultimately "land."

The Boston *Herald* again demonstrates the value of its editorial capacity for medical discussion! March 20 the editor said concerning the death rate at Havana: "Tuberculosis heads the list in causes of mortality, yellow fever, typhoid fever and diphtheria make but a feeble showing by comparison." On the 15th February this same editor said "malarial infection has been traced to its sole cause, the bite of a certain species of misquito; this has been followed by the discovery that yellow fever infection originates with the same insect." The *Herald* says the death rate at Havana was in February, 1899, 41.64 per 1,000; in February, 1901, the rate was 19.32. The *Herald* has not informed us that a war of extermination against perpendicular tail-feathered mosquitoes had been waged in the past two years, nor can it show a shrinkage in the census of these insects.

Here in Providence, six, or seven years ago, more, or less, there was an outbreak of malaria on Mount Pleasant, in March; of course we all

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Brunet quotes the first of these books above, at 1,000 Francs, and describes it as a very rare book. The notes in it are not reproduced by Mr. Bohn. These books will be sold only together and for \$15.00. Not the least common thing about them, is that the "Bohn" was the gift of a lady to a gentleman. 6th Oct., 1854.

The Civil War in Song and Story, 1860-1865, by Frank Moore. 8 vo. 560 pages. Cloth.....75 cts

know the prevalence of mosquitoes here in that month; and we know the high lands of this "mount"—but only Dr. Chapin knows how this "perpendicular tail-feathered wild beast, vaccinated with his virus, the helpless inhabitants of that most healthful land, practically in winter time. The *Herald* describing it as "a type of mosquito which apparently cannot exist, or cannot develop its pernicious qualities except under conditions of tolerably high temperature.

It was in the Lenten series of addresses in the "Old South Church," Boston, that President Hadley "uttered his startling admonition upon the tendency of the present plutocracy to imperialism." The words here quoted are from the Boston *Herald*. Plutocracy means a *government by the rich*. Hadley is president of Yale. Now comes another of these "Old South" lenten lectures, this time delivered by President Tucker, of Dartmouth. He said "until we have higher public morality it is useless to ask for more high character in young men." Then the *Herald* adds, "It may be doubted whether there has ever been in this country a time when the standards of morality and ethics, especially in the realms of business and politics were ever more uncertainly recognized." Soft as that is it yet acknowledges the fact—now let the *Herald* consider how much it has helped in providing such conditions.

The stories told of the recovery of the Gainsborough portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire, which was stolen in London in 1876, and the connection of the Pinkerton agency with this recovery places this agency clearly in the situation of a compounder of felony, and for a large sum of money. Pat Sheedy a "sporting man" whose word is synonymous with the "soul of

honor" worked the agency—the portrait was absolutely valueless, in property, to any body—nobody would dare to buy, and expose that which every body knew had been stolen; and so the thief, and Pat Sheedy, and the Pinkerton's worked Mr. Agnew the English owner. The thief had tried for twenty-four years to work his plunder and could not, hence the need of calling in the detectives.

It is impossible to read the musical "criticisms," otherwise notices of the Providence *Journal* without calling to mind one of Schumann's remarks, "The most difficult thing in the world to endure is the applause of fools."

The Evening Post of April Fool's Day gravely informs us that the Philippine Islands were under a "nominal gold standard in 1875." Again, "gold was driven out by the Mexican dollar." Does this newspaper expect us to believe that enough gold was in circulation among those natives to be "driven out"; or that any other metal but silver will ever be made to circulate there?

The newspapers of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, "got up" a small pox scare. The authorities issued an order that all passengers from Boston must be examined by a "health" physician, and the crews of the boats vaccinated. Several people from Boston "showing symptoms of skin eruptions," were not permitted to land until after vaccination. This, the authorities claimed, was not compulsory vaccination. The Yarmouth Steamship Company protested "against compulsory vaccination" to the government at Ottawa. The government wired to the authorities at Yarmouth "not to vaccinate." Such action was never contemplated by the government."

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Forney's Anecdotes of Public Men. 2 vol., 1850-1870. \$2.00
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SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1901.

Vol. 18
No. 9

An old SCRAP BOOK came recently into the writer's hands which has some value. It was made at some time not later than 1840; the latest dated clipping being 14 December, 1839. It contains a number of original issues, both in prose, and poetry of American writers who have become famous. Among them Oliver Wendell Holmes. It has preserved a poem by Holmes entitled, *The Poor Gentleman*, "written in a picture gallery while sitting opposite to a painting of some fish." It does not appear in collected writing subsequently published by Dr. Holmes. There is a very interesting specimen from Whittier. He wrote a poem, "*The Cities of the Plain*." It appears in his collected works, *Household* edition, p. 86. As first written, compared with its present form, it shows a wonderful development of the poetic sense. This can be shown by a parallel presentation of the first verse.

From the Scrap Book.

Away from the ruin! Oh hurry ye on
While the sword of the angels yet
slumbers undrawn
Away from the doom'd, and deserted
of God
Away, for the spoiler is rushing
abroad.

For the shrine of the idol was lighted
on high,
For the bending of knee and the homage
of eye.

Poems (Household) p. 86.

Get ye up from the wrath of God's
terrible day
Ungirded, unsandalled, arise and
away
'Tis the vintage of blood, 'tis the fullness
of time
And vengeance shall gather the harvest
of crime.

Where the shrines of foul idols were
lighted on high
And wantonness tempted the lust of
the eye.

There are many more such changes, but these sufficiently illustrate Mr. Whittier's great development. There is also in this book, a short story by Whittier, entitled "*The Wedding*." The "*beautiful Emily Wheelwright*" was the bride. The period was 1724 and it was a time of Indian Battles. The scene was at Wells, an ancient village not far from Portland, Maine. George Stearns wrote a poem "*On a passage up the Ohio in 1837*" and this is how Cincinnati appeared as he sailed along in front of it:

"Anon we pass the city's gorgeous
brow
Of fretted pediment, and dome and
spire
Where affluence doth her famed sons
endow
And enterprise is wealth's congenial
sire.

The "*Slave Boy's Wish*" a poem written by Eliza Lee Follen is also here. It was printed in one of the volumes "*Liberty Bell*." The second canto, "*The Lady Jane*," by N. P. Willis. The "*Captive*," an elaborate poem in which Powhatan is a character written by Seba Smith. The "*Poor Debtor*" written by William Lloyd Garrison, is also here "severe in the simplicity of truth" as the editor wrote concerning it.

"As if he were a beast of prey
The deadly foe of human kind,
Strong bolts and bars his frame
confined
Lest he should break away."

These are but specimens, for a great many more of our early American

writers are represented. The volume is a folio—an old “blank book” as was so often used, before the modern scrap book was invented with guards;—and the owner desires to sell it—he wishes \$5.00 for it.

The government organs are now giving out the amount of actual money held *per capita* by the people of these United States. It is neither more nor less than downright lying, and done in this way. The total amount of actual money (gold) in this country 1st July, 1900, was given as \$1,034,439,264. Of this amount \$516,418,113 as being in possession of “Private Banks and Individuals.” Mr. M. L. Muhlman has been, and now is connected with these “*estimates*,” through the N. Y. Sub. Treasury, and the Mint Bureau concerning these figures, he admits this, “No one who has given the subject serious thought believes that such large amount is in circulation, or in hoard, etc.,” it indicates that either the data, or the methods (or downright lying) have been employed. The Boston *Herald* now admits as much, and points out “five reasons for errors in these Treasury figures.” The *Evening Post* concerning these figures says, “The amounts held by banks other than national

(why not use the words of Treasury reports) “Private banks can be estimated pretty closely.” How? Thus continues this editor, “In the Treasury Report the latter sum \$516,418,113 is coupled with the amount in the hands of the people.” All of which shows clearly the purpose of the Government to deceive the people in the matter of property, and personal money holders. Go to Worcester and ask Mrs. Narramore who smashed with an axe her six starving children what she thinks about it.

The dogged pertinacity with which the Doctors have held to the theory, and nothing but theory, that the cause of Yellow Fever was the *Bacillus X* of Sternburg, or the *Bacillus celeroides* of Sanarelli has become interesting. It seems to have been a question of taste something like that of apples and onions.

“Some likes an apple, and some likes an onion,
Which is best is a matter of opinion.”

Now comes a perpendicular tail-feathered mosquito, when all former theories held by the Doctors, are at once thrown overboard, and vaccina-

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tion by this insect is the genuine transmitter of the disease. The *April Century* has an elaborate, and very learned paper on the subject written by Mr. L. O. Howard, chief entomologist of the Dept. of Agriculture, at Washington. *Malaria and certain mosquitos*, is the name given to the essay. Let us come quickly and directly to the question. Mr. Howard says, "If a drop of blood is taken from a person recently infected with malaria—say from the lobe of the ear—some of the red blood corpuscles will be found to contain very minute shapeless bodies in which a central spot, or nucleus can with difficulty be demonstrated (p. 943.) This shapeless body Mr. Howard calls "the malarial parasite," which he says "is known as the amoebula;" it grows rapidly, fills the corpuscles until it bursts, and sporozoites run riot in the blood serum of the patient—all that, is very learned, but the essential thing is to connect a mosquito, of any kind with the beginning of the disease. This essential necessity Mr. Howard has not even attempted—nevertheless he deduces a theory that one species of mosquito has a monopoly in malaria; another and different species a monopoly in yellow fever; and still another—*stegomyia*—has a mo-

nopoly in some disease not yet discovered, nor invented. Mr. Howard grows eloquent over the "Beautifully perfect experiments made during the summer of 1900 in the Roman marshes where protected investigators remained free from malaria," while the poor, and filthy Italian dwelling in those God-forsaken lands, were brim full of the disease—had cleanliness, or diet, or healthful regimen which the two Englishmen who made the "beautiful experiments" knew so well how to use, nothing to do with their immunity; and as to their carrying the disease to England, and then propagating it with the assistance of mosquitos—why, such "science," is positively laughable. They never gave the slightest microscopic examination of the blood corpuscles of their patients, before they began to try our patience; hence cannot know that "disease germs" did not already exist before the mosquito made his journey, and performed his vaccination. The whole talk of a malarial mosquito is unadulterated twaddle; and this Mr. Howard admits at the close of his article thus (p. 949) "The true germ of yellow fever will probably prove to be a protozoon—that is to say an animal—instead of one of the bacteria—that is to say a

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plant;" and that leads us to say why did you not begin your Essay with that paragraph, and then stop. It is just such things as this mosquito nonsense which throws ridicule upon very much medical practice.

The *Saturday Evening Post*, for April 20, gives the first of a series of articles on the "working of the machine" in practical politics. It is entitled "How Kenna carries the ward." The purpose of the articles the editor says, "Is to show how and why it (the "machine") can control large bodies of voters."

In giving an obituary notice of Albert N. Angell, the *Journal* describes him as being the ancestor of men born half a century, and more, before Mr. Angell was himself born. The *Journal* in the same article speaks of James B. Angell as if he also was a descendant from Albert N. Angell. The latter was born in 1822, Dec. 21, while James B. Angell was born in 1829. The *Journal* speaks of the latter as a President of Brown University, which he was not; but fails to mention that he was for six years editor of the *Journal*. In its notice of the death of ex-Mayor McGuinness it says "he was a product of the City of Providence"—are children the pro-

duct of towns; in its notice of the Richards resignation elsewhere mentioned it is Croker, and not Crocker who really built the congregation of St. John's Church, which all his successors have merely scattered.

Sir Thomas Lipton has written for The *Saturday Evening Post*, of May 11, an article on "The Sports that Make the Man." He places yachting high on the list, and gives interesting anecdotes of his own career as an amateur yachtsman. Sir Thomas is hopeful, if not confident, of "lifting" the America's cup next autumn. He says, however, that if it were a certainty he would not cross the water; for there is no sporting interest in "sure things."

This article will appear exclusively in The *Saturday Evening Post*.

Only a brief summary of Mr. Cleveland's two recent lectures on the Venezuela Affair was given to the public,—the lectures having been especially copyrighted for appearance in the June and July numbers of *The Century Magazine*. Few except special students are aware of the long history of the connection of the United States with the subject. Among the interesting points brought out in the lectures, and not reported, may be

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mentioned Mr. Cleveland's scathing remarks on the relation of the Senate to treaties formulated by the executive branch of the government. The lectures constitute Mr. Cleveland's most important contribution to history.

The unlimited gaul of the Providence & Rhode Island Trading Stamp Company as shown by their assumption of the powers of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, in their published advertisements on the 29th March, breaks the record—a law-breaker construes the law in his own favor, and goes right on, in open defiance, while the officers sworn to enforce the statute, are utterly dazed. Their legal construction of the statute, is not the construction by the court. If there is anything in this statute which makes it effective it is the requirements that the "nature and value of said goods shall be known to the purchaser at the time of the purchase." It is just the *suppression of this knowledge* which makes the trading stamps a swindle; and under this swindle this company pretends the law does not touch them. Try it

on, and let the court give us the law. Is this Sperry & Hutchinson Company stronger than the Legislature and the courts together?

The genuineness of the "find" by Asa Bird Gardiner of the remains of General Nathanael Greene will always be questioned and never believed. The editor of the *Journal* on the 14th inst., says, "No doubt in Savannah that the relics discovered are genuine." The editor bases the remark on a despatch published by the *New York Tribune*. The *Journal* of 20th March, said "Identification by Col. Gardiner not deemed satisfactory—coffin plate shows another name," and this also the editor of the *Journal* took from a despatch to the *New York Tribune*, from Savannah. The whole thing shows political trickery.

In giving a tremendous account of the resignation by the Rev. C. A. L. Richards, of the Rectorship of St. John's Church, Providence, the *Journal* says, "After a long and arduous service of over 30 years with his health somewhat impaired and the burden of years weighing more heav-

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ily, etc." The published records of the Diocese give the number of communicants in 1877 as "about 400;" in 1901 the number remains intact, it has not shrunk; it is still "about 400;" perhaps there was not room for more; or possibly churches are not run for the purpose of bringing in communicants. The *Journal* continually speaks in its article of one "Rev. Dr. Croker;" was the Reverend gentleman of the family of the virtuous "Dick;" or who was he. During all his earlier years here, the chief desire of the Reverend Dr. Richards was to become a director of the Athenaeum Library, but failing in this he sought and obtained a seat in the Public Library.

Mrs. W. S. Dana in her pleasing book for the country-side "*How to know the Wild Flowers*," says concerning, *Thoroughwort*, that the botanical name of the plant is, *Eupatorium perfoliatum* and "The Indians first discovered its virtues and named the plant ague weed" (p. 128.) There is so much medical nonsense talked, and printed, about Indian medicines, and Indian Doctors that the subject is not unworthy of a Book Note; hence I have taken Mrs. Dana's remark as my text. Gray, the highest

botanical authority in this country, or in truth, as high, as any one, in any country says this name *Eupatorium* was given to the plant in honor "of *Eupator Mithridates* who is said to have used the European species in medicine." (*Field, Forest and Garden Botany* p. 192.) *Eupator* was "a surname assumed by the Kings" of Asia after the time of Alexander the Great." (Smith's Dict. Gk. and Roman Biog.) The "time" of Alexander the Great was B. C. 356 to B. C. 323. One of these Asiatic Kings had a daughter *Eupatra* who was captured in Battle by Pompey, B. C. 67. Hence it is clear that the medicinal properties of *Thoroughwort* was known to both Europeans, and Asiatics, at least 1968 years before the discovery of this continent by Columbus, and possibly for 2225 years. Now concerning the Indian Doctors. Never an Indian existed who was possessed of the slightest knowledge of the symptomatic treatment of diseases by the use of medicinal drugs, or plants. They had neither a Galenical, nor a chemical knowledge of compound remedies. I am not saying that such knowledge would have benefited them; but only that they had no medical knowledge whatever. In support of these statements I shall cite

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Brunet quotes the first of these books above, at 1,000 Francs, and describes it as a very rare book. The notes in it are not reproduced by Mr. Bohn. These books will be sold only together and for \$15.00. Not the least common thing about them, is that the "Bohn" was the gift of a lady to a gentleman. 6th Oct., 1854.

The Civil War in Song and Story, 1860-1865, by Frank Moore. 8 vo.-560 pages. Cloth... 75 cts

the evidence of Roger Williams than which nothing stronger exists. Here is Mr. Williams' picture of an Indian Doctor: "These priests and conjurers, like Simon Magus do bewitch the people, and not only take their money, but do most certainly, by the help of the Devil, work great cures, though most certain it is that the greatest part of their priests do merely abuse them and get their money, in the times of their sickness, and to my knowledge, long for sick times; and to that end the poor people store up money and spend both money and goods on the Pow-wows, or priests in those times; the poor people commonly dye under their hands, for alas they administer nothing, but howle, and so on, and hollow over them, and begin the song, to the rest of the people about them, who all join, like a Quire, in prayer to their gods for them." (Indian Key 213.) But let Mr. Williams go on "were it not that they live in sweet air, and remove persons, and houses from the infected in ordinary course of subordinate causes would few, or any be left alive. (Indian Key 211.) Here then is the origin of the isolation of infection: or the quarantining of the sick which the State Board of Health now uses. These Indians with no knowledge of the use of drugs, knew enough to "live in sweet air;" while our most learned Doctors have just discovered that to "live in sweet air" will cure a case of consumption. But where were perpendicular tailed mosquitos, who vaccinate us with Yellow Fever, and all "Malarial" Fevers. Nothing of the sort troubled the Indian. I suppose you will say neither did a rattle snake trouble a hog.

A word more and I leave the subject. Mrs. Dana says, (p. 128) "They first discovered and named the plant *Thoroughwort* ague-weed." Robert Langeland, used the word "ague," in Piers Ploughman's vision and creed, in 1369; he again

used the word "aguwes" in 1393. Chaucer in 1386 used the word "agu;" and Fabyan in his chronicle, in 1494 used the word "agu." All meaning a like disease. How did they derive their knowledge from the Indian; or the Indian from them. Perhaps wireless telegraphy was known. In sober truth the Indian had no such word.

The *Journal* of Sunday last has this huge heading, *Protection Looms Up*. Death knell of Free Trade Tariff for Revenue seems to be near. This comes from the new British Budget, which means "How to get money out of the people for Government uses, and the support of the King and his friends. Hicks-Beach proposed a slight addition to the Income Tax. This is, of course, a tax only on the rich. The *Journal* says, "The chief opposition centers in this addition to the Income Tax which is bitterly resented" only by the poor; and so the poor implore the Government to put a tax on sugar, and coal, and foods, so that the land owners, and the autocrats may escape suffering—and so "Protection! ! Looms up."

The Bronze bas-relief on the Logan statue at Washington, while pretending to represent actual participants in a historic transaction in which Logan played a part—are all pure humbug. The men represented had no hand in the matters. This work done at the suggestion, and by the hand of the Sculptor Franklin Simmons, suggests at once the game played on us by this sculptor, in connection with the statue of Roger Williams, at the Park. It was a mere copy of a statue of Cavour, the Italian minister, who died in 1861, which was erected at Milan. Fortunately for Mr. Simmons, in the Logan case, Mrs. Logan, womanlike, assumes all the blame.

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 Medical and Surgical Memoirs by Nathan Smith, M. D, 1831.....\$1.50

The value of this book consists not in what it prescribes—but it exhibits the folly of former medical practices. It is in truth filled with the tombstones of dead ideas.

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SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1901.

Vol. 18
No. 10

IN MEMORIAM.

ELIZABETH FRANCIS.

BORN MARCH 12, 1833.

DIED MAY 2, 1901.

A woman gifted with great intellectual strength wrought by a union of the powers of intuition, joined to those of critical analysis. She ever held this strength carefully within the lines of that womanly character, of which she was so excellent an example. Our loss is her gain. To-day she is reaping the reward of a life of virtue spent here on the earth.

Amendments to the Constitution by the Court by "Implication" Behind a "Reasonable Doubt."

The Hon. William P. Sheffield, one of the most distinguished living members of the Rhode Island bar has recently printed a brief essay with the heading *Taxation*. My learned friend is a man of many years, and much legal and legislative experience. Hence an immediate interest attaches to whatever opinion he takes the trouble to put in print. While no reference, nor allusion is made to my own work in the discussion of the legislative, and judicial actions in the East Providence tax exemption cases, it is quite apparent that beneath my own work lies the spring of action beneath this work by my learned friend. But it is outside of these lines that the writer's interest centers upon this essay. Mr. Sheffield is one, of the two living members of the constitutional convention which framed the present constitution. His views therefore upon these questions have an interest which the views of but one other living man can have. In this fact lies my own interest. Since the discussion concerns the questions of Taxation, and of Exemption from Taxation let me for a moment consider the force

and application of the two words—words of such tremendous meaning to the people. Taxation means a taking of money from an individual; or a sum levied upon his property, by government, ostensibly for the payment of the cost of the government. Exemption means "freedom from any burden, or charge, to which others are subject." Property which does not exist, is not property; no tax can be levied upon that which does not exist; a poor man with no property needs no exemption from taxation. Exemption then, is only for those who have something which may be exempted; it is exercised solely for the rich in this matter of a levy for the support of the government. Since the only excuse for the existence of a government is the protection of the people who established it; as likewise it exists for the protection of the property of these people, it becomes clear that the poorer class is taxed to furnish money for the safety, and protection of the property of the rich, which property is exempted from bearing this burden. Mr. Sheffield opens his essay with the clause, "the burdens of the state ought to be fairly distributed among its citizens." He quotes this phrase, but he does not state from whence. I will give it; it is from the Constitution of

Rhode Island, Art. 1, Sec. 2 Then he continues: "The words 'fairly distributed' give a considerable latitude for legislative construction, for the courts will not undertake to correct an act of the legislature, but in a case of palpable error." The words quoted by Mr. Sheffield are a part of the fundamental law, and are not open to a construction by the legislature; they were placed there by the people for the restraining of the legislature; and at the same time a court was established by the people (Art. 10, Sec. 1—7) to prevent the legislature from going beyond the powers conferred. This is the mandate of the people: "This constitution shall be the supreme law of the state, and any law *inconsistent therewith shall be void.*" (Art. 4, Sec. 1) To decide whether a law was consistent or inconsistent with this fundamental law the people said, "The judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court" (Art. 10, Sec. 1) Under such conditions, which are wholly outside the domain of argument, let me ask where Mr. Sheffield finds a foothold for his language, "The words *fairly distributed* give a considerable latitude for legislative construction." He has shown no

right or power to *construct*, by the legislature. It cannot be shown; but he says 'the courts will not undertake to correct an act of the legislature.' Why not? The fundamental reason for the establishment of the court was, first, this precise duty. Observe the citations above, to which I will now add this: "We do declare that the essential and unquestionable rights and principles hereinafter mentioned shall be established, maintained and preserved, and shall be a paramount obligation in all legislative, judicial and executive proceedings." (Declaration prefixed to the first article of the Constitution). The fundamental law declares that "the burdens of the State ought to be fairly distributed among the citizens." The Court held that these words meant "*shall be fairly distributed.*" (22 R. I. Reports 188.) Under this law the Town Council of East Providence, exempted the Grosvenors from being taxed on property amounting to \$300,000, more or less; while it taxed all other citizens for their last dollar. *Subsequently* the legislature authorized this transaction to be legal, which had been done months before. Was this act consistent, or inconsistent with the fundamental law?

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If inconsistent, it was void. The duty of the Court was to decide. It did decide. *That it was consistent.* Mr. Sheffield, who sat in the convention, and is still living, can tell us. Did the convention which wrote this clause in the Constitution, "The burdens of the State ought to be fairly distributed among its citizens," mean by it, to tax a poor man upon his uttermost dollar while exempting his neighbor in the sum of \$300,000. The Court has held that consistency lies in that act. The Court held that the very language, "the burdens of the State *shall* be fairly distributed" ** "clearly implies a reasonable power of exemption." (22 R. I. Reports 188.) Concerning this "Constitutional provision" as Mr. Sheffield calls it, "the burdens of the State ought (shall the Court said) to be fairly distributed among its citizens," Mr. Sheffield says, "It is inaptly worded." How is it inaptly worded if this decision of the Court is founded upon fact and rests within the lines of logic and reason. The words "shall be fairly distributed" above are the precise language of the Court. They have a singular significance when considered in connection with the Court's decision that the clause of the Constitution was advisory, or direc-

tory, but not mandatory. Mr. Sheffield says "*In Equality there is Equity*"; then he continues "In obedience to this maxim as a general rule the taxation of all property should be equal." This maxim was taken from the old Folio by Richard Francis, published at London, in 1728, and frequently thereafter. Francis said these maxims were collected from, and proved by, "cases out of the books of the best authority in the English High Court of Chancery." Blackstone, half a century later, described maxims as one of the two principal foundations of the Common Law. 1, Established Customs. 2, Established Rules and Maxims.

Under the light of this great English legal maxim let me look at the decision of the Court. These are the words of the Court, "with no other restriction if we assume it to be one than that the burden shall be fairly distributed. This clearly implies a reasonable power of exemption" (22 R. I. Reports 188). Let me apply this meaning to another clause in the Constitution (Art. 1. Sec. 5.) "Every person ought to obtain right and justice freely, without purchase." With no other restriction if we assume it to be one, this clearly implies a right

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to bribe a judge, or buy a jury. Both propositions are equally logical. Crafts, in East Providence, was taxed on his home \$1600, while his neighbor, Grosvenor, was exempted from this same tax on \$300,000. Is this an illustration of the legal maxim "*In Equality there is Equity.*" The court said that the Constitution advised, or directed, that the burdens of the State *shall* be fairly distributed was the taxing of Crafts for his humble home, \$1600, while exempting the Grosvenors for their \$300,000, *consistent* as the *Constitution requires*, with a *fair* distribution of the burden of taxation. As well attempt to make gold pure, by the addition of alloy; does truth remain unadulterated, by mixing a lie with it. Because a state can tax does it logically follow that it can make partial exemptions. There are other matters in Mr. Sheffield's Essay which deserve examination, but they do not touch the exact issue before us. If as one of the framers of the Constitution, the Court's interpretation was what he understood why has he not in the course of his sixty years service in the courts, and in the General Assembly, so stated the case before this decision of the court?

Upon one other point, I ask Mr. Sheffield's opinion as one of the fram-

ers of the Constitution. In order to change the structure of the instrument was it merely necessary for the court to get behind a reasonable doubt, and then by "*implication*" add to the power of the General Assembly in taking away rights suggested as belonging to the people. Is it clear that upon a right stand upon this question depends the existence or the destruction of this government. Will Mr. Sheffield kindly inform the people whether, or not, such things are what he intended, or understood to be the meaning of the Constitution which he helped to construct.

In announcing the circumstances in connection with the death of Mrs. Ellen Slack, the *Journal* said "strangulated hernia was the cause of her sad end." But the cause of her death, recorded at the City Hall, is given by her physician as from "shock caused by Anesthesia, due to a weakened and diseased heart." The *Journal* says, practically, that a surgical operation was performed which discovered a strangulated hernia. Mrs. Slack had maintained that she had a rupture, but she was treated for gall stones. Will the State Board of Health inform the people whether it is possible, or not, to diag-

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nose such a case, before entire putrefaction has taken place. Had such an expose followed a Christian scientist in this case, the howls of the daily newspapers would have been a delight to hear. But how is the "regular" practitioner differently situated? The woman was treated for one disease while she was in effect moribund with another. The knife disclosed both the rottenness of such medical practice and of the woman's intestines.

The publishers of Larned's History for Ready Reference, which Book NOTES has highly commended, announce the immediate publication of a sixth volume. This volume is so constructed as to form immediate connection with the five volumes which preceded it; and contains the world-history since the completion of the former volumes, six years since. The work now covers the political history of the world to the close of the 19th century.

Mr. Elias F. Grant, sitting as a jurymen at the trial of Eastman, in

Boston, is ill with malaria. The Governor should advertise a reward for the capture of the perpendicular tailed mosquito which gave him the disease. By the way, is it not early for mosquitos in Boston?—R. O. T.

My learned legal friend Ned Hopkins, informs me that the mosquito was very clearly in contempt of court; but Ned, like most lawyers jumps too quickly to a conclusion. To be in contempt the mosquito must be shown to have bitten Grant while the latter was in the jury box.

The *Journal* of April 4th, has the following: "W. W. Coates & Co., had Frank A. Woodward arrested some time ago on an affidavit that he had committed fraud, in fact, involving moral turpitude or intentional wrong in contracting a debt and concealing his property, and civil suit was instituted against Woodward. The accused man filed a motion to be discharged from arrest on the ground that he had not committed fraud.

"In the hearing on this motion the plaintiff's counsel offered evidence purporting to prove the fraud charged,

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but the presiding Justice of the Sixth District Court ruled that it was immaterial and therefore refused to admit it."

Woodward was discharged from arrest and his bail discharged. The Appellate court confirmed the action of the court below. It is positively astounding that any attorney would take such chances as the plaintiffs attorney, George T. Brown took in this case. He is himself liable to a writ of arrest; and Coates & Co., are liable to an attachment in an action not founded in fraud. Is it right for an attorney to place his clients in such a position. His safety lies in the fact that Woodward would not be able to find an attorney here who would take his case, and act fairly for him. Fully one half the cases now brought rest upon just such false foundation as did this Coates case.

One of the young writers on the *Journal*, who subscribes for *Book Notes*, as a relief from the stupidity of his daily toil, assumes to send me, his advice, concerning my views on silver as basic money. What does this boy know, that I do not know, on that subject? It cripples an active intellect, to write only at the dicta-

tion of another, and perhaps inferior mind; yet that is just what this young man is doing; he cannot write his honest convictions, and hold his place; hence what is the real worth of his work. On the very day of his sending gratuitous advice to me, there came a subscription from a merchant banker, at Bombay, India, for *Book Notes* for a year. It is the third time that such a thing has happened.

The *New York Times*, Saturday Review of Books, 20th April says. 'At a sale held April 12 by John Anderson Jr., of the duplicates of the C. Fiske Harris collection a copy of Whittier's *Moll Pitcher*, Boston, 1832, sold for \$270.00. * * "The Fiske Harris copy which was not described in the catalogue through an oversight was a remarkable copy with the front blue wrapper preserved and wholly uncut, save at the top, etc." Then if cut at the top how could it be wholly uncut. Harris had no such duplicate; if it was a Harris's copy, it was his only copy, and taken out of the collection before it was placed in the Brown University Library. The collection was bought by Henry B. Anthony in 1883; Anthony died eighteen months

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later, in September, 1884, he left by will, the collection to Brown University; at some time, after his death, it was removed from his former residence to the University Library; it was so situated about two years: within that time a large number of "so-called" duplicates were placed in the hands of a dealer here, to be sold, and were sold, but to parties outside of Rhode Island; the selling was by direction of the late John R. Bartlett, who, for two years had the management of the library.

The *Nation* 4th April has a pun-
gently sarcastic editorial. It concerns
the action of the U. S. Government
towards the Cubans. Thus—"We are
rapidly losing patience with these
Cubans; their reasoning powers are
curiously undeveloped; in the most
crude and childish way they keep on
saying that U. S. cannot both *main-
tain* Cuban independence, and de-
mand conditions which would destroy
it." * "Why, Mr. McKinley tells
them in the plainest way that he is
only taking away their independence
for the sake of making it absolutely
perfect." Let me apply this reason-
ing to the language of the opinion of
the Appellate Court here in July last,
in the East Providence Tax exemption
of the rich case. The court says,
"we have a constitutional provision
which necessarily leaves to the legis-
lature the mode of carrying it out,
with no other restriction, if we as-
sume to be one, than that the burden
shall be fairly distributed. This
clearly implies a reasonable power of
exemption." (R. I. Rpts. 22, p. 188.)
Any Cuban can see it!

The head of the Government Bu-
reau of Statistics, O. P. Austin, in a
recent report, puts the "protective"
tariff system, in this ridiculous light:
"The progress of work on ship-
building in the United States has

likewise been retarded, because mak-
ers of steel materials required higher
price from the American consumers
for substantially similar products.

"If steel rails, for example, sell at
Pittsburgh for \$35 per ton for months
in succession for home consumption,
while the foreign consumer is pur-
chasing them for \$22 or \$24 per ton,
the domestic market is sure to order
no more than it is obliged to have for
the time being. In the long run such
a policy is shortsighted, because it
puts an embargo on the expansion of
investments in enterprises requiring
iron and steel. It arrests construc-
tion projects at home, while it stimu-
lates construction abroad.

"There is something economically
impossible in the policy of trade syn-
dicates to attempt to sell as dear as
possible at home and as cheap as
possible abroad, and yet to expect to
develop a home market as a bulwark
of national prosperity."

How different is all that from
making a Rhode Island sewing woman
pay \$75.00 for a sewing machine,
made here in Providence, and at the
same moment selling it all over Eng-
land for \$25.00.

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reader goes to the trouble and ex-
pense of correcting a typographical
error. "Latter Day Glory of the
Church" was printed "Luther Day
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to such trouble to correct so foolish
an error in my illuzrious contem-
porary's columns.

The act of Gov. Gregory towards At-
torney General Tanner, in asking the
courts opinion concerning the At-
torney General's duty, without the At-
torney General's knowledge was one
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ever done by a Governor of Rhode
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The value of this book consists not
in what it prescribes—but it exhibits
the folly of former medical practices.
It is in truth filled with the tomb-
stones of dead ideas.

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SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1901.

Vol. 18
No. 11

Mr. Hamilton B. Tompkins, of Newport, has published a bibliography of the works of George Henry Calvert, who dwelt at Newport from 1843 to 1889, when he died. Mr. Calvert was Mayor of Newport 1853-4, one term. He declined to be a candidate for reelection. This bibliography contains the titles and subsequent editions of fifty-eight (58) titles. Mr. Tompkins says: "His father was a direct descendant of Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore, the first colonial Governor of Maryland." Why use the words "his father?" Was not Charles Calvert as much a direct descendant as his father was? But Charles Calvert was not "the first colonial Governor of Maryland." He was sent out from England in 1661 as Governor (104); before this the Proprietary, Baltimore, dismissed Fendall, and appointed his (the Proprietary's) brother, Philip Calvert, Governor" (101); and before this the Proprietary appointed Josias Fendall Governor (87). These pages refer to Brown's Maryland, the history, etc., 1884. There was a change in the management of the government, but the fact that Maryland had been a colony for a quarter of a century is not changed by the appointment of Charles Calvert in 1661. Mr. Tompkins has before done work of this kind. In 1887 he issued his *Bibliotheca Jeffersoniana*, and in 1892 his *Bibliography relating to Aaron Burr*; these works differ from the Calvert bibliography in

that they give extended entries of books *relating* to the parties, in addition to those written by the parties themselves. These books are all most useful to scholars, real labor saving machines.

The Sunday *Journal* occasionally prints short papers by Prof. Whit Bailey on flowers and their relations, which papers go a long way in relieving the *Journal* of its plane of stupidity. Such a paper came last Sunday. It was entitled "*Blunders*," and then followed this: "An unexplained name applied to romantic locality in Smithfield." The necessary (a) before the word romantic the professor must have left wandering among the "blunders" of the locality. To any one who has seen this rockwork the mystification consists, not in the "unexplained" name, but in the fact that so acute a mind as that of him who runs the paper could not see that "*Blunders*" came from the pronunciation by ignorant men of the word *Boulders*. One other thing in the professor's excellent paper needs illustration; next Sunday please give us a half-tone of "sheet cicely." In the days *lang syne* we knew Sweet Cicely well and her sister Coriandrum, with her malodorous perfume, and her brother, Conium maculatum, whose poison Socrates was forced to drink at Athens before the days of Jesus, which came apparently to teach the English to starve

2,500,000 Hindoostanee to death in order to rob them of a forced difference in value between silver and gold. Such a thing is the rankest of violations of the teachings of Jesus or of Socrates. By the way, I ought not to close this note without informing the learned editor of the *Journal* to go to the columns of his paper 23d June and 15th July, 1874, and he will learn more about the blunders than he apparently yet knows.

Under the caption "Libraries Overdone" the *Worcester Gazette* has this:

"The great value of a library cannot be gainsaid, but there is need at the present moment of a sanity of judgment and discrimination upon the subject which will contribute more to a definite settlement of its numerous problems than all the emotional exaggerations and lack of moderation in estimating its place and importance as an instrument of education. The view of many that libraries must be furnished the public at all cost is

good enough as a theory, but in actual practice many practical factors must be considered, and not the least of these is the burden on the taxpayer.

There are just two kinds of libraries the "circulating," for reading of novels, and the "reference," for scholars and students. These two varieties cannot properly be worked together—but that is what the Public Library here is trying to do. The "Standard Library," for which the librarian has been so much lauded, is neither more nor less than going back to the place he left, when he built his stack. It is no new invention. The Athenaeum has been always managed in that same way. Nevertheless, the *New York Times* gives a column to the librarian's own account of his wonderful discovery; and Mr. Melvil Dui, or "Dewey" as he prints his name since "Manila," speaks, in the *Times*, of "The Standard Library" so happily introduced by Mr. Foster, of Providence (as being), one of several modern improvements. These men must

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take their readers to be fools. Mr. Foster has merely taken a step backwards—towards the original system.

A correspondent sends us this bit of acute criticism:

THE SHY HORSE.

The Journal said: "The horse shied at 11 o'clock." Eleven o'clock is an important factor; an hour before twelve o'clock; but what excuse was there for getting in the way, protruding forth, or thrusting in to scare an innocent horse and make him shy? Why could not eleven o'clock mind his own business—striking or marking time—and not get in the way of commerce and horses?

But what's the matter with the horse? If he shy at eleven o'clock, would he not shy more at twelve o'clock? Doubtless the horse, if honest, wanted to shy at ten o'clock, but well brought up, restrained himself till he passed ten in safety, but when eleven o'clock (the twins, Castor and Pollux) loomed up before his affrighted

(sic) vision, nature couldn't stand the strain longer and he shied and bolted.

Bad habits grow, fears pile up, and nightmarish mice become oxen. Doubtless when that shy horse runs up against ten o'clock he'll shy; the next shy will be at (in fear of) nine o'clock, and by and by the horse will not get by one o'clock without smashing the wagon. Is that a safe horse?

The Editor of the Pascoag Herald writes this:

"The craze of the people of America in these days for stock speculation is damaging regular lines of business and can but bring in the end more poverty to the poor and greater riches to the rich."

The truth of which is shown by a terrible illustration here in Providence May 12, this very month. A young mother, a widow, with two small children, killed herself and the children. Sole cause—abject poverty wrought by sickness and death. Again a man employed in one of the coal

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pockets here was found dead from suffocation. He left a wife and six small children. His wages were \$6.00 a week. Short life to a system which produces such work in making Carnegies and Rockefellers.

The Century for May is a travel number. Without leaving his fireside—or window-seat—the reader may voyage in imagination from China to Nepaul, from Asia Minor to Italy, and from France to America by way of England. If he reads his magazine as it is printed, he will pretty nearly reverse this itinerary, for the opening article is an account by Mrs. Anna Lea Merritt, the American artist, of her home in the heart of England—"A Hamlet in Old Hampshire." It is a charming paper, for, like Miss Mitford's sketches of "Our Village," it is redolent of the personality of the author, who illustrates as well as writes it. In the next article we "Breakfast in Naples" with Mary Uda-Scott, whose illustrative photographs have received an artistic touch at the hands

of Henry Hutt. France is brought before the eye by two contributors—Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who temporarily eulogises Emile Loubet (the frontispiece being a portrait of the President, drawn from life by J. W. Alexander), and Stoddard Dewey, who wanders "Along the Paris Quais," peeping into the bookstalls, pointing out the piquant features of "Paris in profile" on the other bank of the Seine, and gossiping, as he walks, of men and books and other mundane things. "Out-of-the-way Places in the Orient" are picturesquely described, in separate sketches, by Mrs. Lockwood de Forest, Marion M. Pope, and V. C. Scott O'Connor, with illustrations by J. Lockwood Kipling (who is very much at home in India), and from architectural and other photographs.

The *Saturday Evening Post* of 18th May has a very clever article written by Mr. W. A. White entitled "Funston, the Man from Kansas." The capture of Aguinaldo has given Gen. Fun-

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ston a world-wide celebrity. Mr. White weaves many anecdotes into his paper which tend to illustrate the peculiarities of character in Gen. Funston. It is a character study well worth attention. This same issue of the *Post* has a musical paper of first-rate quality. Several such papers have been given this current year. This one here noted is the equal in interest and sterling quality to any of them. The *Saturday Evening Post* is issued weekly at \$1.00 a year, a marvel of cheapness and of superb quality.

Concerning Gen. Funston the *Review of Reviews* for May has an interesting paper by Prof. Canfield, of the University of Kansas, where Funston was a student. The professor makes this extraordinary statement:

"I remember that one day when he came to the lecture-room with an armful of authorities, which he placed on the table before him; and at the prop-

er time, with a triumphant note in his voice, presents a brief, backed by his texts, which I immediately confessed set aside a statement and a proposition which I had made on the previous day. It was peculiarly gratifying to myself to know that already a youngster had come up in my classes who could master his instructor, even on a comparatively minor and technical point."

There comes from Garfield, N. J., this awful story: "Scores of parents in this community are in a state of terror, as a scourge of lockjaw is feared.

"The fear is caused by the fact that pretty little Alice Dwyer, the eight year old daughter of Millowner David Dwyer, is a victim of lockjaw resulting from vaccination.

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ren were vaccinated. Alice Dwyer was taken to a physician who vaccinated 350 others."

That story is sufficiently terrible; but we have a case here in Providence which is *horrible* in comparison. The writer has seen and studied the case. Maude E. Goodell is the young girl's name. She was vaccinated by order of the city government at the City Hall, 24th September, 1892. Presently we will write the story.

My illustrious morning contemporary gives this concerning the "Regular" medical practice: "*A Fatal Operation*.—The removal of a wen caused death of Phoebe A. Browning. Dr. F. G. Eastman performed the operation last Saturday. The removal of a wen is considered by physicians as a comparatively simple operation. Erysipelas poisoning resulted from the removal." Dr. Mitchell was called in consultation; he reached the patient at 2 o'clock, "examined her, expressed satisfaction at the condition in which

he found her; returned to Providence on the 3.30 p. m. train; in half an hour after he left Mrs. Browning's erysipelas in her throat had accomplished its fatal work." Such are the *Journal's* own words. How can these physicians justify their acts or their opinions under the conditions stated by that "paper?" It may be too much to expect them to fairly state the fact, but every educated man knows the fact. The *Journal* in order to favor "regular" doctors is continually denouncing in huge letters Christian Science "murders;" is this any less worthy of the *Journal's* denunciation? Why not act fairly and honestly? My own father was killed in exactly such a way by two "regulars," but not in a case so simple as the removal of a wen.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, Ohio, is one of the largest owners of street railways in cities in this country. He stated at a meeting of the League of Ohio Municipalities held at

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Cleveland, Ohio, on the 15th inst. that the railroads of Ohio were paying on an average on 10 per cent of their actual value, where they should pay, he said, 60 per cent. In presenting his case, Mayor Johnson said:

"The whole matter of taxes and their collection is surrounded with great injustice. The people hire a \$2.50 assessor and the big corporations hire a \$10,000 lawyer to look over his shoulder and tell him what to do. The men who are given jobs as assessors are not competent for the immense and important task for which they are chosen, and not enough time is given them to do the work. The whole assessment is merely a guess, and you can be assured that the corporations always get the best of this guessing game. They are assessed at ridiculously low figures, while the poor householder or the small manufacturer, who has not the money to hire an expensive lawyer to look after his interests, is placed at an exorbitantly high rate, and never below the legal rates."

Just as the utter nonsense of the microbe theory of disease becomes an absolute demonstration (for now we know that we could not live without them) the perpendicular tailed mosquito is brought forward by these doctors as propagators of the yellow fever and of malaria. Beneficently confining its efforts to these two diseases. This absurdity, the editor of the New York *Evening Post* pronounces, is making an epoch in the practice of medicine. Not one single authenticated fact has been produced connecting this insect with these diseases. When the microbe is connected the mosquito may possibly be—but not before.

It is certainly curious that the first practical result from Mrs. Nation's hatchet crusade has taken foothold here in Rhode Island. A. B. Crafts, one of the ablest members of the Rhode Island bar, announces his irrevocable purpose to *enforce the law* in his town, Westerly. That is the entire lesson learned from Mrs. Nation's hatchet crusade, and it has the same force as the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry. The infamous lying of the newspapers concerning this woman and about the idea behind her hatchet will have about the effect that it had on the results which followed the raid of John Brown.

Recently the writer employed a dentist to extract a tooth for a young person—the writer paid \$1.50; another precisely similar operation was necessary; a different dentist performed the operation; the writer paid \$1.00. Another precisely similar operation took place and another yet different dentist performed the operation. 25 cents was the charge. Fifteen minutes was the limit of time required in each case. The common charge by many dentists here is \$5.00 per hour, with such elasticity in keeping time in the work that not long since a gentleman here paid a dentist here about \$700.00 for his upper and lower teeth.

To award an Anthony medal to a child secretly prepared outside the public school is a violation of the conditions of the gift, but just that trickery is being steadily played.

The administration of Gov. Gregory has at least one redeeming feature; it gives a show of slight respectability to the administration of Gov. D. Russell Brown.

A constant reader propounds this question to the editor: "Did you ever eat any doughnuts which proved toughnuts?"

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BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1901.

Vol. 18
No. 12

TAX THE POOR TO ENRICH THE "RICH."

The effect of the exemption of cotton mill corporations, rubber corporations and religious holdings is clearly set forth in a recent decision by the Supreme Court of Michigan overthrowing the beet sugar bounties which the General Assembly of that State had levied upon the people. This is the language of the court:

"There is no claim here, nor can any be made, that these taxes thus imposed under the act are for any public uses, nor could the state itself carry on such a business. There is no power in the state that can authorize a tax for private purposes. Taxes can be levied only for public purposes, and to accomplish some government end. Here is a private corporations now calling upon the state for a sum of money to aid it in carrying on a private business, most of which money, if paid, must come out of the pockets of the people who are not engaged in that business, and who have no interest in it."

The levying of a tax upon the citizens of East Providence and exempting the Grosvenors (\$300,000 worth) from the assessment was in effect a tax levied in such a form as to assist a special private industry, just like the beet sugar industry. To urge in extenuation that it was a benefit to the people is the merest nonsense, because were it not that these poor people were already there the rich Grosvenors could never have built a mill there. But these poor people are now taxed every year to pay money to assist and protect the property of these men. Listen to the words of the highest constitutional authority in this country: "A rich man derives more benefit from taxation in the protection and

improvement of his property than a poor man, and ought, therefore, to pay more" (Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, 628). Chief Justice Fuller, in the recent decision in the *Porto Rico* cases, held that the "power to tax was the power to destroy, and that the power to tax *without uniformity* (and equally) involved the power to govern, without any reference to the fundamental guarantees of the right to hold property." The court here in the East Providence case of Crafts held, in effect, that the right to hold property was not equitably as strong in Crafts as it was in the Grosvenors.

There comes from the *Abbey Press*, publishers, New York City, a book entitled "*A Narragansett Peer*," with this sub-title, "*A Historic Romance of Southern New England*," by George Appleton. The title is suggestive of Rhode Island, but it is a story of typical Yankee life in New England, told in the typical Yankee dialect, equal if, indeed, not superior to anything before attempted. As a character sketch it is superb. Under cover of this broad and oftentimes rude dialect is constantly seen that solid sense which is the delight of everybody, and which has given world-wide celebrity to the very name Yankee. That spirit of genuine gentle courtesy so peculiarly characteristic of the real Yankee is admirably and most truthfully shown by these imaginary inhabitants. There runs through the story a hidden mystery, the handling of which is artistic, the reader's attention being kept quite alive by being allowed here and there to play the detective in discovering it. For this exceedingly clever work *Book Notes* predicts a great success. The book is a handsome 12mo. of 410 pages. Who George Appleton is we cannot tell; quite evidently some out-

sider who has made most careful studies concerning that which he has attempted to describe, oftentimes with so much wit.

The editor of the *Journal* damns Christian Science because a child died in the State of New York under some such treatment. Did it say one word when the regular medical practitioners here in Rhode Island in three years, 1894-5-6, practised on 482 children exactly of the age of this New York child, *every one of whom died* from the same disease. One must conclude from the daily assaults of the newspapers upon the action of the mind in relieving sickness in certain diseases, and possibly in all, that when a person dies it was simply because a "regular doctor" was not called in to give notice to the disease to "vamoose." Even in to-day's issue is this astounding sentence: "SMALLPOX HELD IN CHECK IN THIS VICINITY"—and this, too, by DOCTORS. Jacob Bigelow was for many years President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and ranked among the ablest and most honest of physicians. This very learned man delivered before his society a discourse on "Self-Limited Diseases." Go and read this work and

learn how "medicine" cures disease. Dr. Bigelow says (p. 27): "Medical schools find it incumbent on them to teach the cure of diseases; the young student goes forth into the world believing that if he does not cure diseases it is his own fault; yet when a score or two of years have passed over his head he will come at length to the conviction that some diseases are controlled by nature alone." The case of Miss Gale, who died of cancer while under the care of a Christian Scientist, having been in effect abandoned by the "regular" doctors, formed the subject of a lot of lies printed by the *Journal* May 14-16. Go and compare this case with that of Mrs. Miller, who died on Carpenter Street a short time since. The latter under the treatment of the regular "doctor" was truly horrible, but show me the honest word ever printed by the *Journal* about it.

The announcement came; that ex-President Grover Cleveland would contribute to the *Saturday Evening Post* a paper on the *Waste of Public Money*. It is here, and we have read it; were it within my power I would oblige every child in every grammar and high school to commit it to memory, and

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have it delivered from every school platform of those grades once a month for the next ten years. In very truth this number of the *Saturday Evening Post* is worth many times its weight in gold.

The two lectures delivered at Princeton by ex-President Cleveland on the Venezuelan boundary question are to be published in the *Century*; the first, in fact is *now* in the *June* number. In the light of present political conditions in that country these papers by Mr. Cleveland have the greatest interest.

"The Winning War Against Consumption" is the title of an article contributed by Sylvester Baxter to the *Review of Reviews* for June. Mr. Baxter shows what has been done in this and other countries by way of providing sanatoria for the "pure air" treatment of tuberculosis, without resort to *mild climates*.

Someone sends me this bit of a note, which I gladly print:

"There is a deep pathos in the picture by W. L. Taylor, called 'The Passing of the Farm,' which appears in the June issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. The bowed and sad-faced figure

of the lonely widow, standing with one hand on the open door of the waiting coach while she takes a long last look at her old home, makes a strong appeal to the feelings. The sad November sky, the distant misty hills, the closed house, and above all the dejected figure, bring a lump into one's throat."

But the worst thing about it all is not told above. It all came from a tariff, levied, so they said, to *protect* home industry.

What is the practical difference between two men, one of whom "corners" an actual necessity of human life, to wit., wheat, and the other of whom "corners" an actual necessity of human life, to wit., the earth. The first raises the cost of our flour; the last raises the cost of our rent.

The greatest scandal concerning people who pretend to a knowledge of music lies in the fact that the great qualities of composers and of their compositions are never discovered until years have elapsed since they died. It was even so with Beethoven, as great in music as was Shakespeare in the drama or Socrates in philosophy. This thought was suggested by a pa-

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per on Schubert by Annie C. Muirhead, the first section of which appeared in the *Musical Record and Review* for May, published by the Oliver Ditson Company of Boston. Concerning this excellent little musical publication we have words only of commendation. It is small in size and low in price (only 50 cents a year), but high and great in quality. In order to reach all classes of music lovers there is a song edition, a choir and choral edition, and a piano music edition, each at 75 cents a year and all filled with the newest paper on Schubert. Grove's Dictionary gives 46 pages to Beethoven and it gives 64 pages to Schubert and 28 to Wagner. Mr. Grove was himself the author of the papers on Schubert and Beethoven. According to Grove Schubert was the composer of 1131 compositions, the first being in 1810, his age being then 13 years. He died in 1828. There is this quotation from Beethoven in Miss Muirhead's paper concerning one of Schubert's compositions: "From the heart it came, and to the heart it shall penetrate," wrote Beethoven on the manuscript of his Mass in D. If by this is meant a mass in D by Schubert, we can find no such work in Grove's list. But the words themselves express the essential essence of music which comes from the soul, penetrating all other souls.

Certain estimable gentlemen here are attempting to glorify themselves by booming "Admiral" (which he never was) Esek Hopkins. The First Baptist Church might with as much propriety boom Judas.

The Woodbury vs. Eddy libel (\$150,000) suit was the merest bluff. It was non suited. But for a moment consider from a legal aspect where it has left the Boston *Herald*. It can take Mrs. Eddy's place in a suit which has a real foundation.

The *Journal* here and the *Herald* in Boston in their insane attacks on Christian Scientists can now tell Judge Hanna what they meant by actually charging Mr. Hanna with secreting himself so as to screen Mrs. Eddy, or for another and greater crime.

It is so seldom one can catch Mr. Rider in an inaccuracy that it is really a pleasure to note that the "necessary (a)" which he accuses Prof. W. W. Bailey of having left "wandering" somewhere is in fact in the paper referred to; at least, in one copy of it. Mr. R.'s views on vaccination entirely atone for the slight slip here noted.

A Constant Reader.
It is indeed painful to upset the pleasure of anybody. I would almost

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permit myself to commit an error occasionally in order to give delight to someone. Unfortunately in this case no error was committed by the writer.

Editor Book Notes:

Can you explain something to me? My brain is confused from reading about "A Case of Malignant Small Pox" in the Journal.

I read that "in a talk with a *Journal* reporter Dr. Chapin said that there would be no need whatever of ordering the school to close, and such a plan had not even been entertained by him, as there was *no danger whatever*. The pupils, some 300 in number, were all vaccinated at some time under the law requiring applicants for admission to be vaccinated." Yet this vaccinated Italian pupil had developed a case of malignant small pox! How did it happen when there was "*no danger whatever*?"

Again I read in to-day's (June 5th) *Journal* "the Inspector sent notices out that all who have not been vaccinated within eight or ten years should submit to the use of the virus as soon as convenient. Americans need it

more than the Italians, he said, for the Italians are vaccinated by the authorities when they come in, and in consequence the *majority* of them have already been vaccinated." And yet this Italian, and *not* an American, had the small pox. Other inconsistencies I have not time to refer to. They must have met your eye, the fizzle quarantine, etc.

Yours truly,

A Constant Reader.

I cannot explain; there are in fact two explanations. The Board of Health would say "exceptions prove the rule." I should say that the "authorities" had vaccinated the Italian boy with malignant small pox, in case he had such a disease, just as the Goodell girl, of whom I shall presently write, developed syphilis, a terrible case to-day, directly after being vaccinated at the City Hall, here in Providence, by order of the authorities.

The *Woman's Home Companion* for May calls to mind a forgotten fact, to wit., that family libraries once existed here. It has a paper on the modern family library by Haryot N. Cahoon.

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Braithwaite's Retrospect, vol. 1 to 69 with Indexes.
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It Haryot means Harriet, why not write it so? But the modern family library which it describes is no family library at all. They are merely descriptions of the accumulation of books and bric-a-brac of a couple of New York men, who merely bought for show. There are, aside from professional collections of books, three varieties of libraries. First the family, second collections of curious books simply because they are difficult to find, and which have no relation to each other, and third collection upon special subjects, as for instance American poetry, Rhode Island political, judicial and literary history, or Shakespeareana. All these are perfectly legitimate and deserve encouragement, but the first variety has become extinct. In the article in the *Woman's Home Companion* above referred to Haryot howls because a guest undertook to cut the leaves of a book in a gentleman's library, the owner being absent, and was told that "Father would not like to have his book cut." To do such a thing in libraries of the second or third varieties which I have mentioned would be little less than pecuniary destruction. How would an owner of an uncut copy, first edition, of Mr. Whittier's *Moll Pitcher* look on

seeing a guest cutting the leaves? A volume containing all of Whittier's poems can be bought maybe for \$1.00. This simple poem (uncut), but not contained in the volume above mentioned, brought a fortnight since in New York at auction \$270.00. What would Haryot think of a fellow who would cut the leaves of such a book?

An inquiry came to *Book Notes* concerning two portraits which were given to the Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Mass. This is the answer: The portraits are of Joseph Veazie and of his sister, Mrs. Abigail Palmer. Joseph Veazie was a son of Benjamin and Abigail (Winslow) Veazie. He was born at Providence, R. I., 28th December, 1788. His mother was a descendant of Gov. Winslow of Plymouth. He was educated in the Providence Schools and subsequently apprenticed at the jewelry trade. This business was prosecuted until 1840, by which time he had acquired, and saved, money in an amount to satisfy all his desires, when he retired from active business upon an estate in North Providence. He was never married, and survived all his family; he was considered eccentric in his opinions, which meant then that he was an anti-slavery man at a

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—Book Notes.

time when it cost a great deal to hold such an opinion; he was in favor of a written Constitution for Rhode Island, made by the people, which opinion ostracised him at the time when he held it; he was in advance of his time in many things, and in these among them; he was a strong believer in temperance, and the poor and friendless had cause to mourn when he died, on the 17th May, 1863; he lies here in the North Burial Ground beside a fine monument which he had himself erected.

AN ENGLISH "LAW OF ORDER" WARRIOR OF 1842.

There came to this country in June, 1836, an English gentleman, Robert H. Collyer, M. D., professor of mesmerism and phsyco-graphy, for the purpose of delivering lectures. In the course of his travels he landed in Rhode Island in the very heat of excitement of the Dorr war. He marched to Chepachet with the "so-called" Law and Order forces, and was of the forlorn hope that stormed Acote's Hill. His account is that of an outsider, but it is so

graphic that *Book Notes* makes a notice of it. It was printed in Collyer's *Lights and Shadows of American life*

The editor of the *Journal* gives this fine illustration of the "great prosperity" just now attending this country: "Ten thousand households of the well-to-do were severely stricken in the events of Blue Tuesday." That was the day on which a railroad stock advanced in price from \$150 to \$1000 a share. If your house rises in value is your family "stricken severely" thereby? When a gambler in stock grows rich some other gambler grows just so much poorer. Now just where does the real prosperity come in? The great influx of gold, since the destruction of silver, has been seized here and turned to this use. When this wicked scheme, which the newspapers have done so much to create, comes to an end things will resume their normal condition, and your house and your business will increase in value. Stock gambling, like prize fighting, is merely the work of the newspapers.

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BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

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Vol. 13
No. 13

THE "DORR WAR" IN RHODE ISLAND

A History of the Efforts in this State to Form
a Constitutional Government.

The writer (Sidney S. Rider) has been long solicited to write a history of the "Dorr War" it being known by those who solicited, that manuscript materials covering every phase of the questions at issue had been placed in his charge for this very purpose. These manuscripts have never been used, nor indeed have they ever been seen by any single individual, myself alone excepted. Each of the former owners of the manuscripts had seen only those held by himself; no one person has ever seen them in the entire mass. These unused sources at the command of the writer it may be well to set forth.

I. All the printed sources which have been accessible to those who have hitherto written upon these subject; 122 vols. and many pamphlets.

II. The private manuscript collection of the late Mr. William I. Tillinghast, relating entirely to the effort in 1833, he being the leading spirit in that movement.

III. The very large collections of Mr. Dorr, comprising his correspondence with prominent men in Rhode Island and throughout the country, during the years 1840-1850; with his own notes and copies of his answers to his correspondents; notes covering his flight from the State and his return to it; minute notes covering his trial; and

minute notes of his life and experience in prison. Minute notes relating to the People's Convention of 1841, and a vast amount of miscellaneous material relating generally to the subject.

IV. All the manuscript materials gathered by Mr. Dorr for historical uses relating to the early discussions of the subject, covering the period 1776-1833.

V. The manuscripts preserved by the late Thomas A. Jenckes, who served Gov. Samuel W. King as his private secretary, and who was also secretary of the convention which framed the present constitution, and also of the convention which framed the Landholder's constitution, and who thus came into possession of a very large collection of historical papers.

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dence of these gentlemen in the fairness with which they would be used, and the writer will undertake to demonstrate the soundness of their judgment. It is with much satisfaction that the writer announces the completion of the first portion of the work. It covers the first period, 1636-1664. It is in form unique, setting forth the struggles against which the colonists labored in forming their governments, and who were responsible for their troubles. The steadfastness of the people will be demonstrated, as likewise their heroic courage and lastly, the greatness of their victory. Nothing of the kind has ever before been attempted. For this great labor the writer bespeaks the patronage of men. The second period will cover the years 1665-1790. It will cover the legislative and judicial history. It is now in course of preparation. Subscriptions will be solicited from all great libraries in all parts of the country and from individuals, for which purpose blank forms are now in course of preparation.

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DORR WAR

WITH A CLOSING CHAPTER UPON THE CONSTITUTIONAL EVENTS FROM 1843 TO 1901,

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BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER

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The writer has often commended the literary work of Mr. J. O. Austin and still will do it. There is a simplicity in its honesty which is really refreshing. So gentle, so modest, so quiet that one is sometimes startled by his unsuspected strength. Mr. Austin has recently published what he calls "A Geneological Romance of To-day." I could not if I would write a truer story of the book's method than that which the author has himself written. He tells us that Philip and Philippa (for those are the two characters from which his story takes its name,) are modern creatures, one dwelling in America, the other in England; both descendant from the same remote ancestor; the ups and downs of life which played somewhat vigorously with their father and mother and the latter's father and mother also makes the tale interesting. Philip

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chased Philippa half around the globe before he overtook her, she never suspecting her pursuer. It did not take much persuasion to make her double her tracks; and she came, with Philip, to the United States; and then Philip obeyed the injunction of his dying father—to find Philippa and make her a good home all her days. The third wife of John Greene of Warwick was Philip, or Philippa, but I cannot connect her with this story. There is a philosophy in a pipe, which runs to a height, which no cigar can ever reach. Mr. Austin makes cigars the prime favorites of both Philip and Jack; thus they are prevented from reaching the highest realms of human reason. Here is an illustration in what the smoking room philosopher says. "Railroads, Manufacturers, Banks and Department Stores can save much expense by absorbing smaller concerns, and may benefit their customers in lower prices." Is a low price always a benefit to a buyer? When a department store absorbs a hundred small, but honest, industrious, independent citizen shop-keepers, and forces

them into the position of servants—is the saving of expense adequate to the political danger? Mr. Austin should have made his philosophers smoke pipes. His book is well made, and he will send it to you on receipt of \$2 00.

The incident upon which Mr. George Appleton founded his story, "The Narragansett Peer," was one of the chief factors in arousing public sentiment in Rhode Island, and which resulted in the founding of Butler Hospital. It is very doubtful if even the author of the story himself knew this fact, nevertheless it is just this fact which gives transcendent interest to the story.

The *Journal* of the 11th inst. says "A total of eighteen cases of small pox (the smallest kind) in the Pawtuxet Valley is now recorded as a result of the visit of Dr. Swart's," Secretary of the Board of Health. He should be vaccinated at once, and quarantined. The course of that paper for a month past in laboring to "get up" a small pox scare, solely for the pecuniary gain of doctors is positively criminal. The paper or the Company ought to be indicted.

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On the 30th May the *Journal* gave an account of the trial of a case for malicious prosecution at East Greenwich, with this heading in big capitals:

"VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT."

Few people read more than these headings, but in this report, had you the eyes and the patience to worry through six inches of solid brevier, you would at last come across this: "The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$25.00." Not long since a firm here was mulcted in \$1000.00 in such a case, and the writer well remembers a case of a Providence shop-keeper who was forced to pay, by a verdict, \$2500.00 in just such a case. It is a common practice in the courts here to attempt to scare one man into paying another man's debts, or to bring actions of fraud for simple debts. Everyone of those are open to actions

FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

There is a blunt sarcasm in this precious paragraph which is really refreshing:

"Gen. Fred Grant, just home from the Philippines, says: 'The natives have no idea of social relations, and in their understanding of civil and personal rights they are still in the thirteenth century darkness. They see no wrong in one tribe crossing the border and stealing from a hostile tribe. As a matter of course, all such doings appear crude and uncivilized, but until we get our stock exchanges and boards of trade established over there we cannot expect them to assimilate each other's property without some harsh display of power.'"

Gee whiz! The idea of starting a stock exchange in Manila to teach Filipinos the sacred right to property. How it "agitates" me.

The *Evening Post* of May 20th says: "There is very little in his (Bryan's)

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newspaper (The Commoner) that is worth a serious man's attention." Then the editor of the *Post* gives something more than a column in refutation of Bryan's views on stock gambling, as the *Post* calls it. The aforesaid editor merely shows that he is not himself a "serious man;" to keep the corpse of a man so dead politically, as these newspapers constantly announce Mr. W. J. Bryan is, so constantly in the eye of the public is suggestive of some thought.

A correspondent writes—"The object of my paper was to suggest a scientific basis for taxation, to wit,—that as taxation was to defray the cost of protection it should be equitably distributed upon the subjects protected." Hence this correspondent says, "In candor I am bound to say, that I agree with the court's decision in the Grosvenor case." Crafts was taxed on his home, humble though it was, \$1600. The Grosvenors, worth millions, were exempted, in some \$300,000 for cotton mills. By this exemption the Grosvenors were released

from any part of the cost of protecting their mill property, the entire cost being levied upon the property of Crafts and his neighbors. That is why my correspondent supports the decision of the court.

The Newport *Herald* has an editorial, 2d May, with the caption, "DOCTORS DESERVE ALL THEY GET." Then it gives a few specimen "Bills of Doctors: Dr. W. C. Browning, against estate of C. L. Magee, \$190,000; Dr. C. E. Simmons, against estate of S. J. Tilden, \$143,000; Dr. G. F. Shradly records a physician's fee, two months attendance on a woman \$87,000; another case is given by Dr. Shradly of \$60,000, for six weeks on a yachting cruise; and still another of \$25,000, for a "flying trip" from New York to San Francisco. The *Herald* editor then says, "cases almost without number might be cited of rich men who have had similar bills presented to them." Dr. Joseph Mauran, called to superintend the advent of a child, sent his bill, \$2500.00. "Anxiety of

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—Book Notes

mind" was the chief ingredient in the Doctor's bill. Now comes the Boston *Herald* with this: — "In considering the money-making schemes of the present era, it would be an oversight to leave Christian Science out of the account."

Then pipes the *Journal* here in the same key. "Money in Eddyism." "Silver and Gold have I none," said St. Peter; "but such as I have give I thee." Thus he restored the lame man at the Gate Beautiful. The Eddyite healers know a trick worth two of that. Their business is with the rich, not the poor. We hear of no efforts on their part to ameliorate the miseries of those who "darken in labor and pain." It is more to their purpose to play upon the hypochondriac fancies of the well-to-do, to get money out of idle and nervous women.

Many excellent persons have argued that there is "something in" Christian

Science, and they are right: there is money in it.

Now comes the *Narragansett Times* with "Mrs. Eddy, it seems, has made a million or so teaching her followers how to pray people back to health; Mrs. Eddy is nothing if not strictly business." How those paragraphs read in the light of the first extract above given.

The Boston *Herald* of the 15th gives an account of the death, at Worcester, Mass., of Dr. W. I. Campbell, house physician at the Worcester City Hospital. As the *Herald* heads its article, a Victim of Small Pox. He was in truth a victim, of his own ignorance: a patient whom he had treated two weeks for chicken pox got well, but in getting well, Dr. Campbell took small pox and died. The *Herald* failed to state, in its veracious article, that Dr. Campbell had been vaccinated. It is the severest satire upon medical science, and the preventive powers of vaccination yet made public.

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BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

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SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1901.

Vol. 18
No 14

Dr. Charles V. Chapin, Superintendent of Health of the city of Providence; an office which he has held for many years, has recently published, at his own private cost, imposing no pecuniary loss upon the city, an elaborate work entitled "Municipal Sanitation in the United States." It is an octavo volume of nearly a thousand pages. The author tells when "Public sanitation" developed; and how, under the most highly developed civilization, its necessity is most acutely felt; but I can find no definition of the term in the book, and thus by inference I must discover the reason for its use. Sanitation means "the use of Sanitary measures for the preservation of health"; and a sanitary measure is one which relates to the prevention, or restoration of health. It is further defined as "hygiene," and that word means "the preservation of health, especially of households, and communities, by a system of principles, or rules designed for the promotion of health," all of which is mere waste of words. The only reasonable purpose of Sanitation, is the rescue of families, or communities, from the fatal effects of their own nastiness upon their own physical health; and this simply by cleanliness, and not by drugs, nor medicines. Along these lines the writer is wholly in accord with Dr. Chapin; but unfortunately his book "is not a treatise on the principles of sanitation, in fact these principles are rarely referred

to." It is strictly (or partly strictly) held to the line of municipal action in this country in sanitary matters; as the author says "it is not so much intended to advise what ought to be done, as to record what has been done" by cities all over the country. It has fourteen chapters devoted to specific subjects, as for instance, Nuisances, Plumbing, Dairy Products, Foods, Disposal of Refuse, Water, Ice, Sewers, etc. Four chapters are given to "Communicable Diseases." These subjects are treated by showing what different states and cities have legally done concerning them; take as a specimen "Nuisances"; the laws of forty-four states and fifteen cities, are cited, and their working methods described. The mere digestion of so much legal matter must have been great labor, both physically and intellectually; not being familiar with the original mass of material I cannot speak with accurate knowledge, but upon its "face" it appears to be admirably done.

Dr. Chapin, in his chapters on Communicable Diseases introduces a most interesting "Table," giving the number of cases, and of deaths, by certain diseases, to wit, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Typhoid Fever in (69) sixty-nine of the largest cities in the country, covering the ten years 1890-1899, inclusive; and showing the ratios of deaths, and cases in all of the cities to each 100,000 of the population. I will reproduce a few specimens:

City.	Diphthe- ria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.
	Cases. D'th Ratio	Cases. D'th Ratio	Cases. D'th Ratio
Boston.....	24,623 86	17,019 25	8,354 31
Chicago.....	10,024 72	17	60
Fall River.....	625 21	1,709 15	1,295 32
New York City.....	76,044 84	54,357 33	11,054 19
Providence.....	3,626 63	5,344 22	1,698 30
Patterson.....	3,629 100	2,642 14	1,595 33

These figures are suggestive. If good sanitation in New York City had such control over Typhoid Fever as to reduce the ratio of deaths to 19, while in Providence it was 30, why was the death ratio in Diphtheria 84 for New York City, while it was 22 in Providence. If sanitation in Fall River confines the number of cases, why did not Providence adopt the sanitary system of that city. The truth is, conditions are various and obscure, and hence difficult to discover in time to "control" diseases. The labor done by Dr. Chapin in the production of this book was very great; his chapters on Water, Ice, Sewers,

Foods and Dairy Products are admirable. The chapter on Plumbing is open to question. Such laws are oppressive and, as I believe, of no value to the citizen. He urges enforced vaccination. I deny the right of the State to make such a law. He believes that matter taken from a sore on a cow's udder, and forced into a woman's arm will prevent the woman from taking the small pox. I do not believe it. He believes that giving a man one disease in order that he may escape another is sound hygienic law. I do not. He believes that vaccination is sanitation. I do not. Such ideas, touching the very

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lives of men, deserve the severest scrutiny. With these exceptions his work is excellent; in truth some portions of it are admirable; he believes in punishing a man who sells veal under four weeks of age. but he does not tell us how we are to get the evidence to convict the seller; concerning the sale of poultry in the food markets he says: "If the entrails remain the odors and taste from the offensive matter in the gut are absorbed by the surrounding tissues;" yet with the evidence in our own hands he suggests no sanitary regulation. It is time such an abomination came to an end either peaceably, or by laws well made and seriously executed.

The Boston *Herald*, 29 June, with huge caps, announces "FEVER ERADICATED" at Havana "RESULT of EXTERMINATION of the MOSQUITOES." Then below read the statement of some worthless correspondent who writes what he is told to write at a set price

per column, which statement is marked as a quotation from somebody:

"Since March 1, we have only had one death from yellow fever, which occurred on March 13. I cannot but hope that this exceptionally good condition is in great part due to the large amount of money and labor we have expended in the destruction of mosquitoes, and the circumstances point in the same direction."

The following day the *Herald* editor prints this positive statement: "The extermination of the mosquito in Havana has resulted in the virtual eradication of yellow fever. Even in this northern latitude it is believed that mosquitoes are largely responsible for the prevalence of midsummer profanity."

It is positively astounding that any mentally responsible man, as such an editor is supposed to be, would talk such nonsense. He makes a positive statement based wholly on somebody's guess work. Such action is the bane of newspapers; they do not in the

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slightest degree represent public sentiment.

The "Grist," is the name of a book issued by the graduating class of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; such a publication is issued each year by many of the classes of colleges. The "Grist" for this Commencement was the fifth one issued. Of its kind, nothing equal to it has ever appeared here in Rhode Island. The wit is exceedingly clever and pungent withal, but never bitter, the class allusions touch the "quick;" it is, moreover, such a picture of "Little Rest," and the beautiful village on Kingston Hill as has not before been published. How early the ancient name "Little Rest" was given to the "Hill" we do not know; but in May, 1752, a great number of gentlemen petitioned for a court house and jail to be built "at a place called Little Rest" in South Kingstown, to take the place of the former court house and jail on Tower Hill, Col. Elisha Reynolds and others offering to give the lands required and

build the court house and jail at their own cost. So runs the record. It was so ordered, and Col. Elisha Reynolds, William Potter, and Major Latham Clarke given *permission to present* the land and the buildings, first giving a bond in the sum of £20,000 for the *performance of the conditions*. The buildings were completed October 30, 1753, and a committee appointed to inspect them. This "Grist" is fine, and its mechanical execution is on a par with its intellectual excellence. It was printed by the Franklin Press Co.

In 1643 one Roger Williams published a little book which he called "A Key into the Language of America." On the 98th page of this little book there is this phrase concerning the strawberry: "One of the chiefest doctors of England was wont to say that God could have made, but God never did make a better berry." Thirteen years later, one Isaac Walton in a work entitled the "Complete Angler," quoted from Roger Williams this same phrase as being by "One of the Chiefest Doc-

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tors of England," to wit: William Boteler, Butler, as we now write the name. It was on a Thursday not very long ago that the editor of the *Journal* attributed the phrase to Lyman Beecher; now it gives it to Isaac Walton; pretty soon, doubtless, it will be citing the paragraph from Governor Gregory.

The *Woman's Home Companion* for June gives this advice "To a girl leaving college: Aim for success. Do not select a calling which is beyond you. It is better to be a good housekeeper than a poor teacher. It is better to be an expert stenographer than an inferior lawyer. It is better to be an efficient nurse than an inefficient doctor. Perhaps the more ambitious calling will bring a slight notoriety in the beginning, but if a girl wishes to take a worthy place in the world she must not only follow her bent, she must consider whether she has strength for the long race. With

all humility, notwithstanding I am supposed to be a man, I ask whether that bit of advice, no doubt good for a girl, is not just as good for young men.

The great prosperity of the time is clearly demonstrated by the failure of a bank in Germany owing \$55,000,000; of a bank in Springfield, Mass., owing \$2,000,000; of a "gilt" (or guilty) "edged" New York bank owing \$8,000,000; and of two banks in Buffalo with debts of as yet uncounted millions. Concerning the Seventh National of New York the vilest financial rascality of the bank "managers" is being shown. Such things well prove the wonderful "prosperity" which the newspapers tell us has taken place.

Of course these banks all announce the immediate payment of all obligations, and in addition a premium on the debt. It is getting to be a piece of pecuniary good luck to be a creditor in such cases. Speculating in soap bub-

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bles is just as sensible as speculating in stocks, it is merely a trick by which men already rich become richer by the robbery of vast numbers of poorer men. The compressed essence of the lies told by newspapers twenty years ago, bad as it was, would now be as virtue when compared with the financial lies printed by the *New York Times* in a single week.

An unusual number of exceptionally interesting articles appear in the *Ladies' Home Journal* for July. Among them are Ernest Seton-Thomson's new story, "The Mother Teal and the Overland Route;" J. S. Metcalfe's account of "Goin' Fishin' with Joe Jefferson;" Florence Morse Kingsley's sketch of canary life, "In a Yellow Petticoat and a Green Gown;" William Davenport Hulbert's nature-study, "The Story of a Maple Tree;" and the description of "A Girl's Life in France" by the French author, Th. Bentzon (Madame Blanc). A feature of special interest is "The Country of

Sheridan's Ride," a handsome double-page of pictures showing the entire route as it is to-day, accompanied by an account of the ride and the battle, with extracts from the poem, "Sheridan's Ride." Other pictorial features include W. L. Taylor's full-page drawing of "A Busy Boston Street at High Noon," a page of remarkably artistic photographs by Frances and Mary Allen, and a series of interesting views showing how four of the places "Where Our Country Began" look to-day. In a humorously ironical and satiric article, "The Case Against the Editor," Edward Bok exposes the absurdity of the idea that magazine editors do not read the manuscripts of unknown authors. In fiction the serial story of "Aileen," by Elizabeth Knight Tompkins, is continued, and there is a short story by Virginia Woodward Cloud. Arthur Nevin contributes a charming song, "The Water Lily," with words by William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor. The remaining pages of the issue are devoted to

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The July Century is a Summer fiction number, with stories by Mary Wilkins, Frances Burnett, Irving Bacheller, Seumas McManus, Josephine Daskam, Anne Sedgwick, Stewart White and Elliott Flower, the creator of "Policeman Flynn." Miss Wilkins tells a New England tale of a crystal lamp pendant and its bearing on the affairs of her heroine—a descendant of the Puritans, yet not without her touch of Celtic fancy; Mr. McManus's story, "Mrs. McCafferty's Mistake," is, of course, Celtic throughout; Miss Daskam's "A Hope Deferred" is that of a New England spinster in love with a French bachelor, M. Sylvester

Laroche, a teacher "whose specialty was Irregular Verbs;" Miss Sedgwick's "A Lion Among Ladies" is a popular author domiciled in Westminster, and "as for the ladies, there are hundreds of them;" and Mr. White's "Girl Who Got Rattled" is the story of a wild Western experience, told with the reserve that so tragic a tale demands. Mrs. Burnett continues "The Making of a Marchioness," and Mr. Bacheller goes on with D'ri and I." Fiction might borrow both incident and coloring from two other contributions to this number—"The True Story of Harman Blennerhassett," the ally of Aaron Burr, by Mrs. Blennerhassett-Adams, which derives timeliness from recent and forthcoming publications, and "An Escape from the Chateau de Joux," from the diary of William Girod, a French royalist suspected of complicity in an attempt to blow up the First Consul.

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BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

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SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1901.

Vol. 13
No. 15

The scarcity of land at Roger Williams Park is alarmingly apparent; the fact is, that so much land has been used to make artificial lakes, and pretty waterscapes, to give relief to the landscapes, that the commissioners have been obliged to build a wharf over one of the most picturesque of the lakes, just where the Indian brook, Papaguepaug, flows first into the Park, in order to accommodate the audience who attends the concerts given every day, by what was once known as Reeves's American Band. There were days in the past, when men in this Band could render the compositions of the great masters, in tones which were satisfactory to the most accomplished ears; either such men are not now in the Band, or accomplished ears are no longer to be permitted to hear them at the Park. Now those magnificent themes or motives, which Wagner wrote are no longer audible, for such low and plaintive melodies fail to reach the ears of the committee; once, the Die Walküre was given there in a manner which to an understanding mind was a revelation of the possibilities of a brass band in the handling of orchestral work; alas those days are past, the American Band touched high C, under Reeves, now it has come down to Church music, which, at its best, is Shoo Fly; it cannot play even the Stabat Mater, for Rossini is too classic; and since (as Mr. Deming says) there are persons to whom ragtime (or Shoo Fly) music would afford more pleasure than the grandest Masses of Mozart or Bee-

thoven," and since it is "the object of the Park Commissioners to gratify the wishes of the people for *music*," they must exclude Schumann and Schubert, and Beethoven, and Mozart, and Wagner, for such things are not music to the musical senses of their audiences. Why, says Mr. Deming "I sat on the piazza of the Casino last evening when only those with the most acute hearing could distinguish the air, and then but faintly." In truth, 'twas Shoo Fly music, at that, and only a hundred feet away. Only big drums, and many bums, confronted Mr. Deming while the music of the Band floated southward across Obbatinue's corn fields, and became lost in the falls of Pawtuxet. Alas, what is he to do when under such conditions the plaintive music of Wagner cannot reach his ears a hundred feet in the rear of the Band. To the lovers of Shoo Fly, and Ragtime, the magnificent third Symphony of Beethoven is no longer educational and hence is no longer available. Siegmund's Love Song, is mere nonsense to the lover of Whistling Rufus, and so we must be given an hour and a half of "Shoo Fly." Programs are now made but not published; made to be sold at the Park; why buy a program which is never followed; but which is sold for somebodys profit; why it should be peddled at the Park we cannot see; the "music" is free, but the programs are to be paid for. To bridge a lake, and destroy its picturesqueness which cost so much money to produce, is nothing less than desecration. The chief

audiences according to Mr. Deming, must now always stand at the stern of the band, the music must strike the hills opposite, and reverberate to the Casino, over the heads of the Band, mingled with notes subsequently played until confusion worse confounded revels along the piazzas of the Casino. Such an arrangement should be protected by patents. But use no more tax payers money in laying out lakes to be bridged for shows. Why employ such a Band as the American, even if it has no leader, since noise alone is wanted. when a barrel organ can make more noise, and costs much less? Will a person who "likes" the street songs be specially damaged by Schumann's *Träumerei*? Having bridged instead of drained the artificial lake the Casino in "order to pay" must be moved across the once picturesque lake to the hills opposite where hereafter even a ragtime patron must stand.

His Excellency Mister John Carter Brown Second, must feel "fine" after

the two expositions given by the *Journal* last Sunday, concerning the memorial fountain erected near the railway station to a woman unknown, so far as Rhode Island people are concerned; there may, or may not be a four toed woman in this brass and iron group; but if there is, it may be no fault of Mister Brown's; concerning the date, MDCCCC, cut for 1900; the *Journal* writer himself, exhibits "the crass and inexcusable ignorance" of which he accuses somebody else. MDCCCC means 1900, and it does not mean anything else; but because this writer saw MCMI cut on the corner stone of the proposed "Administration" building for Brown University, to represent 1901, he supposes that those letters and those alone, were correct; the editor of the Sunday *Journal* exposes his own ignorance; as he himself says "inexcusably" especially since for a century all men have written MDCCC for 1800, and correctly too. (Andrews & Stoddards Latin Grammar, p. 63.) It needs more

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TRANSACTS
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than a fool to edit a newspaper; or at least it ought to require more. But there is another lesson imparted by this Fountain which will not be soon forgotten. The figure representing Life lost one of its toes, in the fierce *Struggle for Life*, for that is the subject of the group; have these Browns ever done anything to make this struggle less fierce, or less destructive? Of what value to this community is John Carter Brown, as he struts the streets; or which of the virtues exhibited by his sister are we to emulate; there, and there alone, are lies the lesson of this Fountain

A little legal incident has recently happened which cleverly illustrates the value of the pictorial illustrations which the daily press uses for the "education" of the public. The Leslie Newspaper Syndicate is at present engaged in "illustrating the news of the world photographically *in advance*," so the *Bookseller & Newsdealer* informs us; and in this work turns out upwards of 4000 illustrations each week, which are

sent by post to hundreds of newspapers all over the country. During the recent illness of Mrs. McKinley "pictures of Mrs. McKinley's funeral" and a view of the cemetery, or a cemetery, where somebody had been buried were sent all over the country. The Postmaster General ordered them stopped—just as he ought to have done. The "Bookseller" says Mr. Leslie's lawyers claim that the Postmaster General is interfering with the liberty of the press; and that he, Leslie, has as much right to *anticipate the news* pictorially as newspapers have to keep in type obituaries of living persons." The answer is, precisely, but no more—these publishers "keep in type," Leslie did more than "keep in type" he put into type and then circulated a libel. The Postmaster General was legally right on Leslie's own showing; that, is provided the "Bookseller" has correctly stated the case.

It required an effort of the memory to recall Max Adeler. It is twenty-seven

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years since "Out of the Hurly-Burly" was published; but it had a tremendous "run" because of the genuine humor there was in it. "Elbow Room" followed; and since that time (1879) Max Adeler's pen has rested in his "pen rack." Now he is about to be introduced to a new generation by the *Saturday Evening Post*. "Tales of Old Turley" is the title of his new book. It will be in the form of stories. The "test" readers tell us these stories are "wonderfully droll" and touch the "quaint characters" in an old fashioned country town before the war; local politics, school committee fights, church squabbles and women's clubs lend themselves admirably to Max Adeler's humorous touch, and form the basis of some of the cleverest stories that have been written for many a day. Max Adeler is, of course, a pseudonym the real name of this writer of chaste and clever humor is C. Heber Clark.

Anybody by reading the newspapers would suppose that silver, as real money, which at this moment three-

quarters of the people of the earth are using, could be so used without a fixed ratio in exchange with gold. All these newspapers will ultimately be obliged to swallow their own columns. The restoration of silver, as real money, is as fixed, as is the death of gold as money; and that is as certain as is the deaths of these newspaper writers.

The *Journal* has an editorial column, against Advertising Posters. They are "offensive" to an advertising medium of the ancient type such as that Daily Dime Novel is.

The "Letters From the People" which the *Journal* prints are mainly written in its own office, or severely edited there, and do not in the slightest degree represent the "People."

The only part of the *Journal* now really valuable are its pictorial illustrations, and portraits; how long are these shams to be used?

From the New York *Evening Post*:
"Mr. Sidney S. Rider announces, in his Providence Book Notes, that he

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has completed volume one of a history of the Dorr war, or rather 'a history of the efforts in that State to form a Constitutional Government,' culminating in the Dorr war. Hence the first period treated lies some centuries back—1636-1664; the second will embrace 1665-1790; the third 1790-1844. The exact title is 'The Development of Constitutional Government in Rhode Island,' with a final chapter on Constitutional events from 1843 to 1901. Mr. Rider's first-hand sources on the Dorr war are unsurpassed in importance and extent. Subscriptions are solicited."

The Nathanael Greene's Coffin Plate sham has passed into history. Never was there anything sillier. The *Journal* of the 11th published this: "Repeated inquiries come to the *Journal* asking whether the discovery of General Greene's remains by Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner is credited by the majority of those most interested.

It is difficult to answer; but it can safely be stated that the description of what was found in the Savannah vault is so suggestive of General Greene that the account would doubtless be accepted as trustworthy if it had been anybody else than Asa Bird Gardiner who conducted the search.

And on 4th this: "The uncertainty regarding the location of the remains of the General (Nathanael Greene) has been set set at rest" But observe "set at rest" means something, to nothing, just as the reader wishes. The whole scheme was inextinguishable nonsense.

Rhode Island seems to be the favorite field for sham histories; not less than nine swindles have been perpetrated, and one seems constantly being worked here; in every one of them, outside parties use the names of certain more, or less, well-known men here, to aid in seducing the public. These

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gentlemen do no literary, or historical work, but merely "let" their names for a pitiful sum of money; and over their own names write letters soliciting subscriptions. It is incredible that these gentlemen would sell themselves in such work. Not one of these gentlemen was competent, in a literary, or historical capacity in the beginning for the writing of such things; nor have they become competent by study, or by research; outside shysters in their names, are doing the work, and "doing" Rhode Island history also. Somebody in the name of Hoag, Wade & Co., perpetrated the first such swindle; and, immediately fled from the State; but now our own estimable citizens are, for a pecuniary pittance "in" such schemes.

The death from cancer of Mr. John H. Rhodes came not unexpected to his friends. This cancer was not congenital. Such a thing had never existed in his family on either side as far back as his line could easily be run. A near blood

relative is now afflicted with the same disease; a disease over which only regular physicians have such supreme control; while a Christian Scientist fails utterly in impressing the mind of his victim. These men believed that both when vaccinated to escape small pox, were vaccinated with cancerous matter, exactly as the beautiful Goodell child was vaccinated with Syphilitic matter. In the first case, both men showed sores after vaccination, which proved to be cancers; and the child showed Syphilis in exactly the same way.

In this City of Providence, presumably among the richest of cities, four women have died of starvation within two years. Three of these women were the mothers of three or four young children each, to feed whom the mothers had died of starvation. The accidental death of a man employed in coal pocket, revealed the price of his wages,—\$6.00 per week. The man was young, steady, married and with three children. The Divine Master only,

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knows the number of men and women here now so fixed. You may talk prosperity until you die, there will be but one ending to such results, and I will let the New York *Evening Post* tell what it will be:

"The country, prosperous though it be, is full of discontent with the arrogance of men who control millions, and who combine to-day and fight to-morrow, regardless of the rights and interests of the masses. There is a substratum of socialism in every community, which demands municipal ownership of 'public utilities.' It wants street railroads and gas and electric-lighting works and telephones to be owned by the cities, and administered in the interest of the consumer. It will very likely want country trolley lines to be owned by the State and operated in competition with the steam railroads. It may demand the taking of coal and iron mines and oil wells under the law

of eminent domain. It may impose killing taxes on what it conceives to be dangerous monopolies. It may meet the 'community of interest' idea of railroad management with more stringent legislation of Congress and the Legislatures than any we have yet had. It is only a rumbling force now, but it is capable of doing vast mischief, both to itself and to those whom it conceives to be inimical to it. Nothing is better calculated to awaken this slumbering giant than such spectacles as we have had in Wall Street the past few days."

There is one other factor, existing in the Decisions of Courts, established to see justice done between man and man, Take for instance The Income Tax decisions and the Insular Tariff cases, decided by the U. S. Supreme Courts: the Tax Exemption cases from East Providence here in Rhode Island. Look back at what men did with the Dred Scott decision, and with the court that made it.

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Vol. 13
No. 16

The writer of these BOOK NOTES has aforesaid severely spoken concerning the action of Grand Juries. If ever there was a matter that requires instant action by the people the Grand Jury is that matter. Scarcely a man drawn upon a Grand Jury is competent to sit; he gives not the slightest thought to his work. Scarcely a man in these secret inquests has the slightest knowledge of the nature of evidence; nor of its force, or bearing. So they follow the Attorney General, never stopping to consider his possible purpose and intention. Three recent cases outside of Rhode Island come just at this moment to illustrate the force, and correctness of the writer's opinion. The Eastman at Cambridge, Mass.; the Fosburgh at Pittsfield; and the McDonnell case in New York city. All murder cases, and all in states considered at the very head of judicial systems. In neither of these cases was there the slightest evidence, either to indict, or to convict. In the first, and in the last cases, the presiding judges allowed the cases to go to the petit juries; but with reluctance; in the second case the judge threw the case out of court. There was not even the resemblance of evidence upon which to found a charge. It was the sworn duty of every Grand Jurymen to see and stop these infamous charges from being made. They did nothing, or nothing but wrong. How long will we tolerate such action? The whole working of Grand Juries here as I saw them was very bad; it had

been radically changed, and was then a most dangerous proceeding; a dozen or twenty men without the slightest legal knowledge submitted to an attorney. These cases indicate similar conditions outside of Rhode Island.

As the writer saw it done no indictment is ever drawn and laid before the Grand Jury until all cases have been presented and acted upon. No Grand Jury keeps any record of what is done—upwards of one hundred cases are often considered; with few exceptions no Grand Jurymen can remember who was indicted, and for what cause; after all is over, the Attorney General brings in a batch of indictments. No Grand Jurymen ever examines them; but all sign their names as rapidly as the paper can be passed around the table. No Grand Jurymen can say when all is over that Bishop Clark or William Goddard were not among the indicted. Such work is a disgrace to all men who pretend to be civilized.

BOOK NOTES takes the following from the Sunday *Journal* of July 28th:

Ms, Ds and Cs.

To the editor of the Sunday *Journal*:

In an obscure periodical published in this city, which would perhaps call for police interference but for the fact that its painfully few readers are probably both morally and mentally immune, I notice the most asinine of all possible defences of the MDCCCC on the "Flossie Four Toes" fountain.

It is that because (on the alledged authority of Andrews & Stoddard's Latin grammar, p. 63) everybody for a century past has been writing 1800 MDCCC, therefore MDCCCC must mean 1900. This is the kind of reasoning that prevents school children in the lowest grades from securing promotion, and lands men in the bankruptcy courts, if in rare instances it does not take them to some lunatic asylum for the insane.

Of course the Arabic 1800 is in Roman numerals written MDCCC. How, in the name of the god of mathematics (whatever his name may be) could it be written otherwise? But to argue that because MDCCC means 1800 therefore MDCCCC is the way to write 1900 is like arguing that because III means three therefore IIII means four—a proposition that, so far as I know, has never seriously been maintained by anybody except the illiterate, if not imbecile, French king who is responsi-

ble for the incorrect lettering on many of our clock dials. L.

Providence, July 27.

The signature "L" is that of the editor of that paper, his anger has overcome his judgment, because BOOK NOTES exposed his stupidity in charging one Brown with "crass and inexcusable ignorance," in using the Roman numerals, MDCCCC, to express a date, written in Arabic numerals 1900. This accomplished gentleman actually saying that these letters had no meaning when so used to express a date; and so he twits me of my various bankruptcies; my "asinine" reasoning; the danger of my "insanity;" my lack of "promotion," etc. What have my sundry bankruptcies, in some respects my most successful labor, to do with the truth, or falsity of this editor saying that MDCCCC does not mean 1900. So far as his power to make my sensitiveness squirm goes, why all his innuendoes will penetrate just as water

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penetrates a duck's back Why, my dear L, twice you have now twitted me on my bankruptcies; if it gives you pleasure publish them in Arabic, or Roman numerals once a week for the remainder of your valuable connection with the *Sunday Journal*. You die hard mine ancient, but you die nevertheless.

Fifty cents a peck for potatoes of which it took fifteen (15) to weigh one pound, as I myself paid, means prosperity in "rolling" waves for the poor laborers.

The Pawtucket *Gazette* of the 26th of July editorially informs us that "the balance of trade in favor of the United States for the last fiscal year was \$664,900,011, an increase over the previous year of more than \$120,000,000, and much greater than ever before," and yet he politically blows for a Tariff for *Protection*. He pretends to believe that the Dingley Tariff is for protection and that a country which can more

than compete in all foreign countries, against all the world requires protection against those foreign lands, and against our own consumers. This editor is afraid we shall be importing English sewing machines against the Wilcox & Gibbs; he believes that it is necessary under such conditions, and morally right, to make laws under which the R. I. manufacturer can "swipe" the pocket books of every Rhode Island buyer. Piracy on the high seas is just as honorable. Providence women have for 25 years paid for this sewing machine just double the price which it was sold to all English, Scotch, or Irish women across the Atlantic; being able to do this, what has the Brown & Sharpe company to fear from the bringing in of the English machine in competition. Why give this Brown & Sharpe company, legal power to squeeze money unfairly out of their own countrymen. The *Gazette* holds that only the "surplus" product is sold in these countries, and at a loss? Then why has the Wilcox &

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Gibbs company kept a shop in London, with agencies all over England, for a quarter of a century. Suppose that a sewing woman's wages are necessarily increased to \$2.50 per day. Does it not come out of those who employ the woman; somebody is robbed to make the manufacturer rich. Their help get no benefit whatever. In an adjoining column this same *Gazette* editor says "In this age of shams and pretension it is refreshing to find even one thing that is genuine." Well, well!!!

Mr. L. I. Howard chief entomologist of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, who had a paper showing how mosquitos transmit yellow fever by vaccination, has this month, in the *American Monthly Review of Reviews* another similar paper. Mr. Howard now shows that all the former theories of physicians that infected clothing transmitted disease were false; he says two houses were built, tightly constructed, with windows and doors protected by wire screens. In one of these

houses; soiled sheets, pillow-cases and blankets were used as bedding, and this bedding was brought straight from the beds of patients sick with yellow fever at Havana. For sixty-three days these beds were occupied by members of the hospital corps for periods varying from twenty to twenty-one days. At the end of this occupation the men, who were all non-immunes, were taken to quarantine for five days and then released. Not one of them was taken ill. All were released in excellent health. This experiment is of the greatest importance, as showing that the disease is not conveyed by fomites, and hence the disinfection of clothing, bedding, or merchandise supposed to have been contaminated by contact with yellow fever patients is no longer necessary, and the extremes to which this disinfection work has been carried in cases of yellow fever epidemics in our Southern states have been perfectly useless."

Then Mr. Howard undertakes to show that mosquitos alone are the transmitters of the yellow fever, and

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this is done by an injection of blood drawn from a person sick with yellow fever into the body of a person who is not sick. Mr. Howard gives many details, but they are not conclusive. They will go the way of the Trichinae in pork; the Bacillus X of Sternberg, and the Bacillus Deleroides of Sanavelli, which a year ago every doctor insisted was the cause of the fever, and the Bacillus tuberculosis, which cannot be connected with the disease in any way, and the Klebs Loeffler, all are gone, hopelessly gone as creators of disease.

It is to be hoped that the 1700 men thrown out of work by the Rubber Trust, at Bristol, and at Woonsocket, will see in it that "rolling wave of prosperity" of which the editor of the *Journal* prates.

Planking a pond at the Park, on which to plant an audience for Shoe Fly music, is a great illustration of the value of a Park Commission.

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Whatever the outcome of the Schley court martial one fact will remain unchanged, to wit, that Rear Admiral Sampson is the veriest snob of whom we have present knowledge.

Popular interest in Albert Judson Fisher's unique love story, "A Daughter of Adam," in *The Ladies' Home Journal* for August, has been increased tenfold since it became known that the genealogical part of the story is not fiction, but fact. Not only is the marvelous line of descent, traced through the 121 generations from Adam and Eve, claimed to be genuine, but also the family names of the characters are the names of real people, for the line is actually that of Mr. and Mrs. John Smith Sargent, of Chicago, and Mrs. Sargent was formerly Miss Frances Moore, of Warren, Rhode Island. Even stranger still is the fact that, as shown in the story, Mr. and Mrs. Sargent had the same ancestor eight generations back.

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Laws have been carried through the General Assembly by plumbers to force more money out of the citizens than could be done save by these laws. Doctors are working incessantly for laws preventing competition against their own practice in "curing" disease; insurance companies have secured the enactment of laws whereby they escape payment of fire losses upon policies, on which premiums have been ignorantly paid. This is a most wicked, and most dangerous law. Men do not understand it. If all trades or business were equally fixed to rob the community this republican government would be ideal for the retired individual.

About how long can the city afford to take the risk of vaccinating a child under any pretence, after which transplanting of matter, syphilis appears, or cancers develop. *Can* matter squeezed out of a sore in a cow's udder, and jammed into your own flesh stop your taking small pox. No earnest thoughtful man now on the earth believes it, but he makes money by making you believe it.

My illustrious contemporary thus characterizes itself, in its issue of June 22, 1901: "The most gruesome murders are followed in their minutest details, not because they have any particular bearing on the lives of those who read them, but for the mere excitement they arouse; they are the DIME NOVEL transferred to the the columns of the newspapers." If you wish to know what not to believe—read a newspaper—consider the terrible lies which the newspapers generally printed concerning Fosburgh. According to its own confession the *Journal* is THE DAILY DIME NOVEL.

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This book was written in the early years of Charles Blake's Clerkship of the R. I. Supreme Court. But 200 copies were printed. These were quickly sold; and for thirty years the book has been difficult to buy. Copies selling readily in library sales at from \$6.00 to \$8.00, depending upon condition. The copy now offered has valuable manuscript notes written by another hand, which much enhances the value of the copy. It will be sold for \$10.00.

There was a memorial notice of Dr. Timothy Newell published by the *Sunday Providence Journal* 30th June, in which there are these paragraphs: "Concerning things which Dr. Newell favored educating the people in improving their physical condition by exercise—parks, open spaces, etc.; it was with no mean spirit of self aggrandizement that Dr. Newell advocated such schemes; he was rather the loser by them, both in time and in professional emolument," etc. Is it a fact that "Educating the people" in the laws of health, is against the pecuniary interest of Doctors, and hence should never be done by them; or when done is a special virtue. To practice medicine upon the ignorant credulity and the necessary fright of fools is outside the "mean spirit of self aggrandizement" which is therein condemned. But in one respect the statement was the reverse of the truth. Dr. Newell owned an estate

on Smith's Hill which he thought would be much increased in a money value by filling the Cove and making a Public Park. And that was the reason, and the only reason, for his assuming the title.—Public Park Association.

The *Journal's* Natick small pox scare using small pox as the cause, has come to this most ridiculous ending. That paper on July 1st with an assumption of soberness informs us that the disease was IMPEIPIO CONTAGIOSO; by this name so the *Journal* says, "this disease is known to the medical fraternity," and "Dr. Sprague was in a highly self-congratulatory frame of mind." What kind of a community exists here, to endorse such utter nonsense as that is. This whole small pox work by the *Journal* ought to be, and possibly may be an indictable offence; its continuance should be stopped forthwith.

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Vol. 18
No. 17

I will review a book entitled "The History of Warren, Rhode Island, in the War of the Revolution, 1776-1783, by Virginia Baker," for three reasons. First, for the reason that I, without ever having read the woman's story, yielded to her solicitation for my advice in the construction of a title for her book. I wrote the title, and now, having read the book, I see the utter falsity of my work. Second, because of a letter threatening me with exposure of my connection with her work or something worse, and, third, because of the stuff which the *Sunday Journal* printed concerning it, in connection printing six illustrations, of which *five were not in the book*. This extraordinary narration is comprised in "thirty" printed pages; it adds positively nothing to the historical knowledge of the town in the revolutionary period. The lady has drawn all the history in the narrative from the commonest sources, accessible to anybody and everybody. I will give specifications. The roll of Capt. Caleb Carr's Company is printed in Cowell's *Spirit of '76* (page 25). No credit is given by Miss Baker, who prints it in her appendix (page 39). But Miss Baker does not state that of the 47 names on this roll, only six (6) were residents of Warren. On pages 40-41 Miss Baker gives a "True list of all the soldiers in the town of Warren, drafted," etc. This list of *true soldiers* contains the names of 39 men, all

residents of this military town, who were drafted. Twenty-nine (29) of them *hired substitutes*, only (10) served their country, but Miss Baker's way of writing history does not permit her to state these facts; nor does she state that of these 29 mercenaries but six were Warren people. Her first republication from unpublished manuscripts is the roll of a company of militia, which company never saw a single day of service. Why print it? It has not the slightest value nor interest in a historical sense. Miss Baker's appendix consists of 32 pages, of which 14 pages are given to "an account of the losses by the inhabitants of Warren by an 'excursion' of the enemy, 25th May, 1778. This detailed list is wholly personal property, and it amounts to £12,101-17-3 (p. 63). This, at \$4.00 per pound, would amount to nearly \$48,764.00. But on page 47 the lady reprints the valuation list of Warren in that same year, 1778. The entire personal property in the town she gives as being \$29,800. Since the British took away no real estate and left some personal property, the lady should have informed us where the British obtained that which she shows that they carried, as she says, "utilized (their great boots) as receptacles for 'booty' of every description" (p. 18). The boot story came from Fessenden (*Hist. Warren* p. 94). The salt supply question the lady treats (page 10) thus: "Com-

then salt alone commanded six dollars per bushel." This came from Fessenden (Hist. Warren, p. 92). Following Fessenden almost verbatim the lady says: "To prevent extortion the General Assembly at length took charge of this necessary commodity and sold it to the various towns at six shillings per bushel" (p. 10). Now look at these facts: In January, 1776, the General Assembly ordered imported 20,000 bushels (Jan. Sched. 261). In February, that body ordered to be bought the stocks held by Silas Casey and by Nathan Miller, the latter of Warren, at three (3) shillings per bushel (Feb. Sched. 271). In June following, the General Assembly fixed the price at six (6) shillings per bushel and assigned to the town of Warren fifty (50) bushels (June Sched. 100). "To prevent extortion," as the lady says, the State bought of one citizen at Warren salt at 3 shillings, which four months later it sold to the people of the town at six shillings, mak-

ing one hundred per cent. by the transaction. Sylvester Child, of Warren, was designated by the State to hold the salt. On page 9 the lady says that Sylvester Child was "one of the Deputies from Warren," who was appointed to draft the address from the General Assembly." He was not a member (Jan. Sched. 202). Such is this "History." Miss Baker's strong point appears best in her traditionary legendary lore. This is cleverly shown in the challenge which she says Col. Barton gave to Lt. Col. Campbell, of the British Army, "daring him to single combat" (p. 22). The language alleged to have been used by Col. William Barten to Lt. Col. Campbell, in command of the 600 British and Hessians in the raid on Warren and Bristol on the 25th of May, 1778, "Come back, you d——d coward," he shouted in thunder tones, "I am the man who took Prescott, and by —— if you just step out of your *lurking* place I'll break you to pieces in less time than

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it took to take him" (p. 22). If Col. Campbell was "lurking," which means "in hiding," why use "thunder tones?" But the whole story is mere nonsense. Barton was at Providence, where about 8 o'clock in the morning a man came with the news. Barton, by direction of Gen. Sullivan, "went forward to rally the scattered inhabitants, and to hang upon the enemy's rear" * * "He collected about 20 men and pursued the enemy towards Bristol Ferry;" the record shows he did not come near the enemy until they were near that point. Arnold's story (Hist. R. I., 2, 418) that Barton "collected 200 volunteers on the way" needs backing. Miss Baker copied her tale from Mrs. Catharine R. Williams (Barton and Olney, p. 77). But Miss Baker has embellished Mrs. Williams; the latter said nothing about the "thunder tones" with which Miss Baker has illuminated the narrative. This the lady follows with an extract from Arnold (Hist. R. I., 2, 48). This extract, also, she has fatally changed; thus, she says: "Bar-

ton overtook the British near Bristol Ferry, where he received a severe wound in the leg from a musket ball" (p. 23). Arnold said: "He (Barton) attacked the enemy near Bristol Ferry, where he was severely wounded in the leg" (Hist. R. I., 2, 418). The musket ball part of her story Miss Baker took from Fessenden (Hist. Warren, p. 97). Mrs. Williams fixes the time of this defiance "at the retreat from Warren" (Barton and Olney, p. 77). Now Warren was the first point from which the British "retreated," and Miss Baker, following Arnold, with her usual inflation, says: "The British arrived at Warren 'before day-break.'" Arnold said "Landing at daylight." The sun rose that morning at 5.40; an express was sent to Providence for assistance; it went to Gen. Sullivan; he gathered himself together for marching and sent Barton with 20 men, which he had not, but was to get, as cavalry; but this small body of men kept within easy reach of Sullivan's Infantry; meantime Col. Campbell had

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"retreated," as Miss Baker puts it, to Kickamuit, to destroy boats, then he "retreated" to Bristol, which he nearly destroyed; then he "retreated" again to Bristol Ferry, where his boats awaited him. How in the name of common sense could Barton have ever defied Campbell to single combat? Both Fessenden and Arnold show that Barton did not come near Campbell's forces until they were "near Bristol Ferry, and then, Fessenden says, "he (Barton) was too weak to attack" (Hist. Warren, p. 96). Thus Miss Baker by copying two statements from different writers, one of which destroys the other, overthrows her absurd "defiance to single combat" story. Let me further illustrate the lady's legendary lore, for she is nothing if not sensational. "Five burly giants," as she describes them, "by dashing the windows," entered a house with a single occupant, a Mrs. Baker, directed her, in a language which she *could not understand* to mount a chair (p. 18). Concerning the military services of

Gen. Nathan Miller the lady says little or nothing; but "he weighed upward of 300 pounds" and "his boots each held a bushel of corn" (page 20). At page 32 Burr's hostelry is mentioned as being "noted throughout New England." While going into particulars concerning the ponderosity of Mr. Miller, why did not the lady give us these little items concerning other Warren people written by the Marquis Chastellux: "I alighted (in Warren) at a good inn, the master of which, called Buhr, is remarkable for his enormous size, as well as his wife, his son and all his family; his nephew, Mr. Potter, is still more bulky than himself (Travels of Chastellux, v. 1, p. 5). At page 32 Miss Baker speaks of "Burr's hostelry." Mr. Fessenden (Hist. Warren, p. 94) tells a story of the capture of a straggling drummer by a company of women as the British left the town. This, of course, Mrs. Baker has absorbed and much augmented; the drummer she makes drunk, but he was not drunk when Fessenden described

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him, and now she makes a woman seize a brass candlestick and point it at the little drunken drummer, lugging a huge drum. "He staggered back exclaiming, 'Don't fire, ladies; don't fire; I surrender'" (p. 22). Now all that is freshly made tradition. Fessenden gives no such account. The huge tale of the forcing of the British line, 600 strong, by a single individual, one Peter Cole, with a "large butcher's knife" (p. 20), is quite in line with the Munchausenish doings of another Cole, one Ephraim, who, with a hoe, put to flight three British regulars. The latter Cole, I note, was not a resident of Warren in 1774 (see Census, p. 171). All this reads historically fine, when we remember that so far as the American accounts inform us not a soldier was killed nor wounded of the British forces in the entire "excursion." The absurd story told by Arnold (Hist. R. I., 2, 418) of the "marks of blood along the road" is not worth considering. How far will an army carry wounded men, their blood flowing along the roads? For the using of tradition as history, without special specification, Miss Baker convicts herself. She says (p. 6): "Tradition asserts that but one native of the place" turned out to be a Tory, "and so far as can be ascertained tradition in this instance is correct." If she has proved it to be true then it is no long-

er tradition, but that stigmatizes these tales which I have exhibited, which are all tradition, but, worse still, traditions freshly exaggerated. On page 6, concerning something, she uses the words "tradition asserts;" on page 15, "tradition relates," on pages 26 and 30, "tradition states;" but these words, nor words akin, are used by her in connection with her "salt" story; nor to the silly challenge by Barton; nor to the "five burly giants;" nor to the captured drummer, nor the brass candlestick used as a blunderbuss; nor to the Peter Cole butcher's knife; nor to the Eph. Cole hoe story; nor the boot story as vehicles for moving property. What is a history of Warren during the Revolution worth which gives no account of privateering? and yet Miss Baker barely touches the subject. So in the "tea meetings" no credit is given in such a way that men who do not know could see the credit to which the men of Warren were entitled. Arnold gives the credit to Middletown probably because he dwelt there, but it belongs to Warren. On the 30th of March, 1901, the writer printed this paragraph:

"BOOK NOTES gives this advice to the writers of such books; do not mix the figments of the imagination with rigid historical statements in such a way that a common mind cannot see the difference. Put into your compositions just

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as much nonsense as you wish, only mark it nonsense and not history; put in stories as stories; traditions as traditions; then your work will be honest and open to questions of taste alone."

Such advice was sound and sensible; it had no reference to Miss Baker's work, for I had never read her manuscript; but it maddened the woman and she threatened me with exposure in print of my connection with her book. It was this: She came to me stating that an employee of the *Journal* Company had given her an estimate of the cost of producing her History. The price, about \$200, staggered the lady, and she asked my assistance in getting lower figures. I obtained them—\$110; she then asked my assistance in getting a "legal" copyright, a lawyer having advised her to do so. This I did; she sought my advice in the construction of a title page; this unfortunately I gave her, resting my

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work upon her own statement: "I told you Monday that I had woven a few anecdotes into my narrative, and that is all I did tell you." Such is the head and front of my offending, and such, too, is the historical work of a woman described in last Sunday's *Journal* as having spent years of study and research in gathering the material and who "is considered the best living authority on all that pertains to the history of Warren." Such is also the integrity of all the literary or historical writings published by that newspaper.

Mr. Erastus Richardson, a self-taught Latin scholar, and one of the most learned in Rhode Island, an alumnus of Brown University, being the holder of an honorary degree, has just contributed to the *Evening Reporter*, of Woonsocket, a paper on the question, "Which is the correct notation by the Roman method of the number 1900, MCM or MDCCCC?" The *Journal* recruit insists that only the former is proper, while the *Book Notes* veteran maintains that either is correct; but I modestly suggest that if at Brown University or elsewhere some one has inscribed MCM to express the number 1900 he or she has perpetrated a barbarism." Mr. Richardson's demonstration is conclusive; there is only one thing for the University—place dynamite beneath that stone. Mr. Richardson's demonstration of the "inconsistency and absurdity of the subtractive system of using I, V, X, L, C, D, M" is exceedingly clever and conclusive;" XIV and XVI for instance. Or M, being 1000, plus C, or 100, equals MC, or 1100, plus M, which means 1000, equals 2100. The C, or 100, is *plus* the first M and *minus* the second, and hence, according to the *Journal* editor's reasoning, must mean

The first M	1000
The C	100
The last M, or 1000, minus the center C	900
	2000

Will Brown University leave such a stone as that in the corner of the first building as we approach the college?

The Providence *Journal* of August 8th published an article concerning the American Band with the heading *The Row Continued*. An indictment is merely an accusation, but this article was a *confession*. Book Notes congratulates the editor of the *Journal* on the fact that Sidney S. Rider is not a member of the Grand Jury.

The position of the *Journal* in this Band matter is just this: The *Journal* was the organ, its reporters supplied the wind, while Bowen R. Church "fingered the keys."

It must require great talent in an editor who can put his "paper" in such a position as the *Journal* has been placed by the work it has done concerning Bowen R. Church and the American Band.

This Sunday morning a handsome cow is bellowing with all her force directly under the open windows of a dwelling house, whose occupants neither own the cow nor the lot which is now turned into a cow-yard. In cities where lots are at the best small, and where houses of necessity stand close upon lines, has any man, no matter in what consists his money influence, the right to keep cows under our library windows, there to bellow sometimes all day, dropping their manure and bringing myriads of flies? Specific reference is here made to the turning of a house lot owned by the wife of Samuel R. Dorrance on Almy street into a cow-yard for G. W. R. Matteson. This is a nuisance at the common law.

Never in the history of journalism in Rhode Island did a paper publish an article which was so quickly effective in reformatory results as was the *Book Notes* paper of July 20th on the work of the American Band. Nevertheless, the Springfield *Republican*, a paper whose integrity the writer almost reverences, printed this "nasty" note:

"Is it the hot weather? *Book Notes* (Providence) for July 20 seems to be running 'amuck.' Roger Williams Park, the park band, the Providence *Journal*, 'Mister' John Carter Brown and other things combine to make life a burden for it.

Book Notes reproduces the following letter from the Sunday *Journal* of August 11th solely for preservation. In the *Journal* it lasts for one day and is lost; in *Book Notes* it will be preserved in all the great libraries in the United States. It has the severity of truth, the frigidity of exact logic, and at the same time is filled with that gentle spirit which real music always engenders in the human mind.

SOMETHING BESIDES NOISE.

To the Editor of the Sunday *Journal*:

The writer of a letter in last Sunday's *Journal* in relation to the Park concerts seems to have sounded the last note on his side of the question when he advocates the exclusive employment of rowdy songs and rag-time marches, and the substitution for our American Band one bad enough to play these objects of his choice.

I feel compelled, speaking from the standpoint of a musician, to draw his attention to the fact that music is an art, coequal with painting and sculpture, and, therefore, one of the greatest factors in the refinement of civilization. In other countries, farther advanced in this direction, this is amply recognized. In France for instance, the Government spends yearly thousands of dollars on its grand opera and in popular concerts, where for a nominal sum the people may listen to and learn to appreciate the works of the great musical artists, as they may visit the galleries and view the works of the greatest painters. It would seem just as absurd to feed them on musical trash as to fill their painting galleries with *clémos* or the daubs of the poorest amateurs.

There is plenty of music of a high order which is capable of ready appreciation, and is still uplifting in character and satisfying to the musical taste. During Mr. Reeves's administration excellent overtures and arrangements were constantly given, which never seemed to drive away the

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crowd and could not fail to benefit them. It seems as if our tastes were therefore degenerating, if we impose on his successor the restriction of his music to noise, bang and glitter.

We have a band of which Providence has always been proud. Would it not be better to leave the selection of music in its leader's hands, as he undoubtedly is best qualified to know what the band is best capable of? There are thousands of people, I am glad to believe, who would be positively nauseated in listening to a programme such as our friend suggests. Let us, therefore, have programmes which contain selections calculated to satisfy all tastes and not the lowest only. It would certainly be better for half the audience to leave because the music was too elevating, than for all to remain to the detriment of their musical taste.

If necessary, provide an hermetically sealed chamber, where a few German bands and hurdy-gurdies may discourse their strains to our friend and his sympathizers. But let us seek something besides noise alone to place before our people as their musical food.

CLARENCE G. HAMILTON.
Providence, Aug. 5.

"In Italy, Liszt had the alternative of playing to empty or playing fan- of playing to empty benches or playing fantasies on popular operas; the Italians were indignant at the idea of being treated to "etudes" in the concert hall. Liszt humored them at first, and after he had won them over he accustom- ed them to more substantial food." Those paragraphs were written by Henry T. Finck, of the New York *Evening Post*, but are taken from a little essay written by him for the August *Musical Record and Review*, Ditson Company, publishers, Boston. Of course Mr. Finck never heard the shilly-shally "Church" music at the Park, but, applied to it, his language seems to be almost inspired. Mr. Finck is a very able writer, not alone in the line of musical criticism, but in other lines. He is indeed a very learned man, whose writings betray that judicial equipoise which we so much delight to reverence. This little "Musical Record and Review" is a marvel of cheapness and excellence—monthly—96 pages, 20 pages of which is entire sheet music for the piano or the voice, and specimen bars of the newest compositions, and all for 50 cents a year. It is, as the late Professor Gammell used to say, "ridiculously cheap."

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

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SATURDAY, AUG. 31, 1901.

Vol. 13
No. 18

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. ANN ELIZA RIDER

WIDOW OF THE LATE

GEORGE CLINTON RIDER, ESQUIRE

DIED 25 AUGUST, 1901

at the residence of her son, Sidney S. Rider, 73 Almy Street

AGED 90 YEARS, 2 MONTHS, 10 DAYS.

"After life's fitful fever she sleeps well;
Treachery has done its worst; nor steel, nor poison,
Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing
Can touch her further."

"I have heard of Thee by the hearing of the ear,
But now mine eye seeth Thee."—*Anyoub.*

In a notice of the death of the Rev. Frederick Denison the *Journal* speaks of his "Westerly and its Witnesses" as being often described as being "one of the best local histories ever published." This book has never been reviewed by a competent person. The *Journal* should give us another specimen of town history work. Here's an item for it. Mr. Denison says (p. 79), concerning Roger Williams; "He greatly lit the pagan gloom," and then he quotes the Rev. Morgan Edward: "There remaineth to this day a congregation of Narragansett Indians whose forefathers were converted to the faith by Roger Williams." In a historical tract (printed here by Sidney S. Rider), at page 10, Williams, after years of experience, writes this: "That

monstrous and most inhumane conversions have they made, baptising thousands, yea ten thousands, of poor natives, sometimes by wiles and subtle devices, sometimes by force compelling them to submit to that which they understood not, neither before nor after such their monstrous christening of them." Mr. Williams named this tract "Christenings Make Not Christians," and in it he tells why an Indian congregation in matters religious was never attempted by him. The reverend gentleman was devoid of a mind trained in historical research. This I will illustrate. On page 185 he speaks concerning the fish which once "swarmed" the streams; among them the "Alewives," which he says is an Indian name." By referring to Wil-

liams's *Key to the Indian Language*, page 136, you will find the name "Amsuog;" in a foot note this is defined an "Alewife." There is no evidence that the word came from the Indian language; see Murray's *New English Dictionary*. Again, the extraordinary blunder in cutting a false inscription on the stone, "Memorial to Canonicus," placed in the North Burial Ground in 1883. It was a blunder pure and simple, and was the work of Mr. Denison. Again, the work at Fort Ninigret. Ninigret never had any fort; it was the work of the Dutch traders who made such trouble here in 1651-1655, and the cutting on Coronation Rock. It was positive historical folly. Mr. Denison was afflicted from early life with the disease *cacoethes scribendi*, over which even Dr. Swarts seems to have no control. He constantly rushed into print with no message, or with an uncertain message.

The *Journal* of Aug. 29, prints a "special," from Washington with the heading "Yellow Fever in Cuba;" the whole purpose of the dispatch being to show that no yellow fever does, or has existed there since March 17 last; and that Sanitation, and that alone, has been the cause of its extermination. This dispatch, if it is true, knocks the mosquito theory to smithereens instantly.

Was it a junketting trip which Dr. Swarts, secretary of the State Board of Health, and Mr. Harry C. Curtis, of the General Assembly were taking; and was it paid for with money taxed by the State from the poorer classes? If it was, then it was no less a disgrace than it would have been for the members of the House of Representatives to divide among themselves moneys appropriated for charities. This secretary seems to have been given "auto-

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cratic powers," I do not know by whom, holding even small pox by the Pustule; for a man with such powers to leave the people of the State at the mercy of the disease and with the people's money is like rubbing in the pustule.

A hue and cry was raised for transfers on the Union Street Railways here. Great preparations for a public meeting were made. It was held in the City Council chamber; seventeen stalwart citizens attended; two lawyers represented the downtrodden but not "over-ridden" people. Then it developed that it was not "transfers" after all, that certain men were after, it was something which these dissatisfied riders (but not of my kind) could sell for two cents, after they had completed their rides, a ticket. Such was the moral of the meeting. Those men wish transfers. Yes said the railroad, we will give them. But said the men, we want something to *show*, after

we've got through our ride and trade with afterwards; and then said the railroad men we'll see you later.

On the 20th ult. the editor of the *Boston Herald* kindly sent to me this delightful note:

"But it is a matter of record that in 1888 Mr. McKinley was chairman of the committee on resolutions of the national Republican convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison as its presidential candidate, and as chairman of this committee had thrown upon him, to an unusual degree, the duty of drafting the platform of his party. The currency plank thus prepared and read by him to the assembled convention denounced President Cleveland in the strongest terms because he had dishonored and discredited silver in our national currency system, and had endeavored by this betrayal of trust to place our country upon the basis of the gold standard."

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About the 15th of April last the *Boston Herald* published a statement that 60,000 cases were to be presented in courts at Leicester, England, against men who would not submit themselves or their children to vaccination. The writer immediately applied for information, and presently received it in the form of a letter from the presiding Judge in the cases, (there were 6 instead of 60,000) all of which were thrown out of court. The Mayor also supplied me with an elaborate printed account of the ridiculous cases which will probably be used later. The city of Leicester has about 240,000 inhabitants; a large number have for 17 years resisted vaccination. Twice in that time small pox has been there, one person only being attacked. The Mayor and the Judge say sanitation and not vaccination is what has worked so well. Almost on the same day, in last April, when the *Herald* printed this abominable falsehood; it printed an editorial, "Christian Science a Public Peril." How such a thing can be a *public* peril, it is impos-

sible to discern. But, that a newspaper, which prints such abominable lies and then circulates hundreds of thousands of copies in order to deceive as many people as possible is a *public* peril, there cannot be two opinions.

From the *Musical Courier*, 7th August.—"While in Saratoga Reeves' American Band made a great hit with a new composition by Miss Annie C. Holmes, of Westbrook, Me. It is entitled "Echoes from the Lake." It is a grand concert waltz, with beautiful melodies and a smooth obligato. Miss Holmes is very well known in Providence, where she attended the Friends' School and was there graduated." Is this too "classic" for the Park?

The State Board of Agriculture has done a public service. It has printed a special edition of Russell's "Native Trees of Rhode Island," which, so long as the edition lasts, will be sent free (two cent stamp) to every Rhode Island applicant. It has 19 full-page plates of positive excellence.

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There is far too little known about Stephen Girard. The simple fact that he endowed a college for the development of learning, absolutely with sectarian aim—a thing then as utterly unknown as any religious liberty when Roger Williams struggled for it, marks Girard as a man of extraordinary character. He was a great and good man, but by mankind he has been misunderstood. His personality and the institution which he founded will be the subject of a sympathetic article in the October *Woman's Home Companion*. It will be amply illustrated.

"Miss Alcott's Letters to Her 'Laurie,'" now printed for the first time, and edited by "Laurie" himself, form one of the strongest features of *The Ladies Home Journal* for September. "With Seton-Thompson in the Woods" shows the great animal story teller in his element, and "Some College Scrapes We Got Into," as told by "A Graduate," give good cause for laughter. There are also interesting articles about "Cats That Draw Salaries," "Famous People as We Do Not Know Them," and "How a Village Changed its Name." Mr. Bok's editorial on "The School Question Again" is a strong arraignment of American parents for not taking the proper part in the education of their

children. In addition to many other literary and pictorial features, twice the usual amount of space is devoted to the coming styles, for this is the "Special Autumn Fashion Number" of the *Journal*. The new dresses, hats and wraps are all shown. There is also a double page of photographs of "The Handsomest Laces in America," and a striking cover design by Miss Ellen Bernard Thompson. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

There is a class of money lenders here and also everywhere which ought to be suppressed. These money lenders are the greatest breeders of crime existing in cities. Their work should be made criminal in order that society may be protected. I picked up an advertisement in our own ground. *Do You Know?* it was entitled. It was an advertisement of a "loan co."—the Fidelity Loan and Guarantee Co. What does it guarantee!! But it says: "Do you know that if you work on a salary you can borrow money on your simple note without any security at all—and that your employer knows nothing about it?" and this it follows with: "A judge of the morally sublime declares that the grandest sight on earth is a man talking reason."

The word fidelity means honesty.

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The editor of the *Journal* is howling at the ravages of the Elm Beetle. All the Elm beetles ever in this city cannot do such effective work in the destruction of the Elms as was done by the trustees of the Public Library a couple of years ago. For the trustees to answer that the beetle would have killed the Elms if we had not, is only saying worse we are no more than beetles; unless the Jinko is immune. Did the "Journal" howl when those fine Elms were destroyed. Well, not much—it printed letters for those who destroyed, in favor of the destruction.

The *Evening Bulletin*, San Francisco, under the heading "A Whole-

some Check." publishes the following concerning vaccination:

Boards of education in several States have exercised the power to prohibit the attendance of children at the public schools who have not been vaccinated. The Supreme Court of Michigan has denied the power of school boards to close the public schools against children of school age except in the presence of an emergency. If the objection to vaccination were based on superstition arising from ignorance, the right of society to protect itself from an epidemic would be the more readily admitted. But there have occurred so many cases in which vaccination has produced as serious results as usually attend smallpox, that the right to the parent to choose between so-called prevention and the disease itself may be admitted without much peril to society.

Before the law can rightfully assume control of the child to the extent of determining to what mode of treat-

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ment the child should be subjected in case of exposure to disease, science should be required to make a clear record in its mode of treatment.

Readers of the *September Century* will not complain of any lack of variety in its contents. The opening pages of the magazine are taken up with an illustrated paper on "Mid-Air Dining Clubs," by Cleveland Moffett, who feels quite at ease on the top floors of twenty-story sky-scrapers, after his recent experiences with steeple climbers, bridge builders, and other followers of "Careers of Danger and Daring." There down-town lunching places, to all of which women are admitted, and one of which is for women only, are favorably affecting the social characteristics of New York business men, as Mr. Moffett thinks; they certainly have a beneficial effect on the physical condition of their patrons. David Gray, a Buffalo journalist and author of the popular book of short stories called "Gallops," describes the Pan-American Exposition under the happy title, "The City of Light." Some of the many pictures in this article are from the hand of A. Castaigne, who illustrated for the same magazine the world's fairs at Paris and Chicago.

Linda Hull Larned has an article in the *September Woman's Home Companion* from which we clip the following:

Just for conscience sake a word or two must be added in justification of the folly of eating and drinking all of these things because they are pleasing to both eye and palate. We are ever willing to eat what we should, providing it is palatable, but no amount of science will overcome the idiosyncrasies of taste. Therefore it is delightful to know that many of the things we crave are just the things we need. The scientists tell us that tea and coffee are not only harmless, but

helpful, if we don't begin to drink them until we are thirty, and if we don't pay less than thirty cents a pound. Coffee has recently escaped from the latter ban, for a very good brand may now be bought for less than twenty-five cents. Another important point to remember is that if we would live long and prosper neither coffee nor tea should be drunk unless the grounds are removed within at least ten minutes after making. Coffee, if boiled at all, should be boiled quickly, but tea should never be boiled. A certain amount of sugar is necessary to keep the human system amiable; therefore, if the sweets and drinks suggested here be moderately indulged in, the partakers thereof will live to come again and listen to my story.

In case you do not believe her story about 25 cent coffee, go to George W. Whitford, Exchange place (No. 19), and buy his Crown Royal coffee. It is excellent, and we are not hired nor paid to say so.

The *September Review of Reviews* is an unusual number, even for that magazine, of which the public has come to expect great things. Merely to list the contents of this issue is to enumerate the topics that now, at the approach of September, 1901, have "preferred position" in the daily news. The great steel strike, the career of Admiral Schley, the contributions of Dr. Koch to the modern method of dealing with consumption, the rapid advance of the horseless carriage, the conditions in Kansas after the severe summer's drought, are some of the subjects treated in this number, and each subject is dealt with by an expert.

G. W. R. Matteson's cow still bel-lows herself hoarse on Almy street to the incessant annoyance of people obliged to dwell there and inhale the odor of a cow yard.

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BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1901.

Vol. 18
No 19

The Greatest Seven Years in this World's History.

THE SIXTH VOLUME OF MR. LARNED'S
HISTORY FOR READY REFERENCE.

Seven years and more have passed since we attempted to illustrate the unique character of Mr. Larned's "History for Ready Reference," by showing the treatment by Mr. Larned, of two subjects, to wit, "The Age of Pericles," and the "Constitutions of States." These subjects were taken with deliberate purpose; the first, because of the profound interest which all scholars have in the history of it; the last, because of the tremendous importance to the people of this world, which constitutional government was supposed to possess; and whether such governments now being under the severest strain which they have ever borne can endure. These questions are of vast consequence first, to all men, and secondly to all legal minds, whether statesmen or lawyers, or students of political history. Seven years of mature study have only confirmed the judgment we then formed that "Nothing like this book has ever been constructed" and "That it is in truth a royal road to learning." As first issued the work was in five volumes, royal octavo in size as we technically speak, and is condensed universal history, from the earliest historic period, down to 1893. Mr. Larned has just is-

sued a new volume, the sixth, bringing this universal history down to, and in truth just entering, the twentieth century. It can scarcely be questioned that no equally brief period, seven years, of the political history of the people of this world, is at all comparable to this brief period, in profound political significance to so many people, which it covers. There is not a civilized nation on the globe which has not been profoundly touched, nor is there a semi-civilized or a barbarous nation existing which the torch light of advancing knowledge has not touched. It must not be forgotten that the line between barbarism and civilization, is the line of fire, so it has always been, and so possibly it may always be. It was the sorrow of my youth to bewail my birth, in an age of such inanition; now things appear to me differently, and I can see, that now, I have lived in an age of moral grandeur, no matter from what stand you look, compared with which no man before my time, has either seen or dreamed the like. The period covered by Mr. Larned's present volume covers 1894-1901, the latter indeed partly included. The same admirable method pursued in the early volumes has been continued in this volume; Mr. Larned has not attempted to force his own conclusions upon us; but as we have heretofore pointed out he quotes the fore-most scholars, or men in the best positions to know

the facts concerning all great and important matters. In entering upon such matters, as for instance, the great war in the Transvaal it became necessary, in order to a clear understanding of the case, to have at hand a concise statement of conditions precedent, and this Mr. Larned has given; it is his own handiwork and indeed far above any faint praise which BOOK NOTES can give it. The period covered by this preliminary history is 1881 to the breaking out of the war; and this is followed by the successive "Fields of War" down to, and including April, 1901. Thus we have a twenty years story of this tremendous struggle. In their proper place comes in the awful wrongs done to the Boers by the "British South African Company" (Cecil Rhodes) in 1894; the Matabele revolt, in 1896, and the Jameson raid in the same year, and most important, perhaps, of all documentary matters is a

verbatim statement of the conversation held by President Kruger, and Sir Alfred Milner; it would plague any one of us to find elsewhere this most important conversation. The British have sent 272,379 men to South Africa since August 1, 1899, and on that day, the British had there 99,40 men; thus in all, the British have sent 282,379; the force has been reduced to 204,949, which is its present number. This illustration has been used not because it was greater in importance, or better in execution, than others, but because of its effectiveness. It covers 62 pages in double columns. Just such "papers," Mr. Larned gives us concerning Porto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii and Cuba, all of which have such transcendent interest to the American people. My field is too small for an extended summary in each case, covering Mr. Larned's work. But a few facts can be given. Concerning Hawaii, the entire

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group, eight islands, is about the size of the state of New Jersey. The population was in 1896, before annexation, 109,020; the group was annexed in 1897; in 1900 the population was 154,001; it has gained 44,981 inhabitants in four years. Cuba is treated in twenty-four pages; the preliminary sketch covers the years 1868-1885, following comes official documents, and other writings which cover the events down to and including March, 1901. The terrible wrongs suffered by the Cubans will horrify the reader. The story of the capture of the *Virginus*, and the deliberate murder of the entire crew and many of the passengers, will be like fresh fiction to many men, who will now read Mr. Larned's book. Fifty-three persons were deliberately shot by the Spanish government; the vessel sailed under the Stars and Stripes. The article on the Philippine islands is indeed of wonderful interest. It covers thirty-six pages, and the period 1894, to April 1901, which includes the Span-

ish misrule; the revolt, and the declaration that Aguinaldo was President. The capture, or destruction of the Spanish fleet, on May 1, 1898, may be thus extracted; the American fleet arrived before Manila at 5.15 in the morning; in twenty-six minutes it opened fire; at 7.35 firing ceased—time covered 114 minutes. At 11.16 firing again began; at 12.30 it finally ceased there being nothing in sight at which to point the guns, time 74 minutes; total time of battle 188 minutes. Not a man killed on an American ship; twelve Spanish ships were destroyed, and with them a water battery. The story comes to an end with the dramatic capture of Aguinaldo. There are eighty-three islands bearing names in the group; the total area being 119,542 square miles, being just twice the size of the New England States. Luzon is by far the most populous, containing more than one-half of the entire population of the group. Porto Rico is about four times as large as Rhode Island,

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Connecticut is just big enough to cover Porto Rico, and Rhode Island too—with a population of one million souls. The Government under Spanish rule was solely in the hands of the Governor Generals, and answerable only to Madrid. The people had not a particle of power. Mr. Larned's combination of facts, sustained by documentary proofs down to May, 1901, is admirable. It covers everything which intellectual men wish to know. In all these cases newly engraved, and most excellent maps accompany the articles. Elaborate accounts are given of the progress of all the great States of the world, as of England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Turkey, etc. But the United States is by far the most extensive, covering upwards of 150 pages. China is given 75 pages, and is brought down to May, 1901. The result of this seven years work for that country is utterly beyond the foresight, or calculation, of any human being; but Mr. Larned's history gives the best existing foundation for such a judgment.

It must not be presumed that because I have spoken of Mr. Larned's work only in its connection with political states that it does not touch all other political-historical or scientific-historical subjects. Take for instance the article on Trusts, in which you can read the story of Carnegie's sale to the Steel Trust. The silver question is stated, and with it the connection of Silver Republicans and Sound Money Democrats. The Inter-oceanic Canal, from the earliest inception of the project down to May of this current year is admirably set forth, with an excellent map showing the Panama and Nicaragua routes. Under the name Jesus you can find the wonderful discovery of a fragment of papyrus, on which were sayings of Jesus written 1800 years ago. Under "Recent Science," every scientific discovery within the period is described. I have already referred to the great constitutional changes now in progress, but I desire to call special attention to the Australian Federation scheme which went into operation in

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January, 1901, and which in its working is elaborately set forth showing the great extension of the principles of democratic government among these islands, and especially at New Zealand. The constitution granted by the English Parliament is printed verbatim. Mr. Larned's work has not been to propagate any political, financial, religious, moral or immoral end, but solely to impart knowledge, or to arrange these fundamental bases of knowledge so that you could master and then yourselves impart. As a remedy for pessimistic people nothing equal to it has ever existed; it is a "dead sure" antidote. The art used in the index construction is perfect—a child could use it; but it will require an entire man to find something of historic importance which Mr. Larned has not discovered and recorded. Taking advantage of his great experience, the previous set (five volumes) have undergone the most careful revision, and all things are brought down to the opening of the twentieth century. (Springfield, Mass., published by the Charles A. Nichols Company.

The concert given by the American Band at the Park on the evening of the 6th, marked an epoch in the history of the Band. It was all that the most cultured could ask, and an audience worthy of the music listened to it.

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Automobile Racing on Public Roads.

MR. JUSTICE WILBUR'S INJUNCTION.

The Springfield *Republican* of Sept. 6 pays a compliment to Judge Wilbur of the R. I. Supreme Court for his action in the automobile racing case as follows:

"Judge Wilbur's injunction against the automobile races on the main thoroughfares of Newport was a credit to the Rhode Island courts. The automobilists, under the leadership of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., planned to turn Ocean, Harrison and Carroll avenues into a race course between the hours of 2 to 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. That meant depriving the Newport people of their principal streets during a busy part of the day, and breaking the laws regarding the rate of speed permitted to vehicles on public highways.

In order to gain complete control of the street the smart set signed a petition to the city council praying that body to turn the three avenues in question over to the automobilists. The city council acquiesced, since it was somehow controlled by the wealthy summer residents, and thus it entered a conspiracy to annul the laws for the benefit of a privileged class.

The law of Rhode Island is as follows: Sec. V., Chap. 74. Provides a fine to be collected of "Every person who shall ride or drive faster than a common travelling pace in any of the streets of Newport." Sec. 6, same chapter, provides a fine to be collected of "Every person who shall drive a horse over any of the public highways

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for the purpose of racing or trying the speed of said horse." The first paragraph above covers an automobile, and every person within it is liable to a fine for riding or driving faster than a common travelling pace.

"Every thoroughfare which is used by the public and is, in the language of the English books, common to all the king's subjects, is a highway" (Kent Com. ¶ 432). "Highways are public roads, which every citizen has a right to use." (Angell on Highways, ¶ 327).

It necessarily follows that a road which "Every citizen has a right to use," cannot legally be obstructed in such use by any other citizen, save by a writ of arrest; every minute, of every hour, of every day, in the year; it is open for use, not only to the public, but as well as to every owner of an estate upon it.

In the case, *Bennett vs. Fifield*, 13 R. I., 139 (1880), it was held that "If an object calculated to frighten horses was left in a highway and permitted to

remain there after reasonable notice, the town charged with the repair of the highway is liable for injury sustained by a traveller." (Stearns Dig. 581.)

If an automobile can be considered an object calculated to frighten horses, it comes under the decision of the court. Or, can twenty automobiles flying through these public roads be considered objects less liable to frighten. Certain individuals styling themselves the "National Automobile Association of Newport," arranged a series of races, with vehicles known as automobiles, on certain specified highways in Newport on two successive days of August last—the 30th and 31st. The Newport City Council granted permission to these individuals to violate the statute; but certain owners of estates on the specified highways, having failed in their every effort to have the statute enforced, as a final effort brought "a bill to enjoin the respondents from conducting races with vehicles known as automobiles on said highways"

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(Wilson's Brief for Respondents).

The defendants counsel contended that "Equity has no jurisdiction to interfere for the prevention of crime, nor will it interfere for a prevention of acts merely because they are illegal" again, "But equity will interfere to prevent a criminal act which is injurious to property;" again, "A court of equity may, by injunction prevent a public nuisance, but only at the suit of the Attorney General, never at the instance of a private citizen;" again, "If, however, a public nuisance causes injury to a private citizen in his property, equity will treat it as a private nuisance and enjoin it at the suit of the party (private) injured."

These individuals with automobiles for the greater part of two days in August proposed preventing the public from reaching any residence on Harrison, Ocean and Carroll Avenues in

Newport. That act was a public nuisance, and open to action by the Attorney General; but these individuals went still further: every owner of an estate on these highways, and every occupant was debarred from using these highways, and hence the act of these individuals with automobiles became a private nuisance, and was in accordance with the respondents brief, liable to an injunction in equity.

When did the Newport City Council obtain the power to abrogate a statute, under which by a decision of the highest court in this state, the city of Newport can be held liable in damages. When the Attorney General will not act, do the rights of the people cease? Never. Judge Wilbur's decision was exactly upon legal lines, as it was also upon the highest plane of common sense.

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Erb's Handbook of Electro-Therapeutics	.60	Richardson's Diseases of Modern Life	.50
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		Duchatelet Prostitution in Paris	2.00
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BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No. 1, Sec. Ser.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1901.

Vol. 18
No. 20

Vincet qui Patitur.

Boldly defend the cause of right,
He conquers who endures,
Make others stronger by thy might
He conquers who endures.

Let no stain on thine honor light,
He conquers who endures,
And keep your Christian armor bright
He conquers who endures.

On the 19th of May, 1880, there came to the writer a beautifully printed volume of poems, entitled *Stray Fancies*, and within it an inscription: "To Sidney S. Rider, Esq., written by the author, Mrs. Theodora Goujaud DeWolf Colt, Linden Place, Bristol," and there the venerable lady died, in her 81st year, on the 15th of the present month. This volume contains a poem with the caption at the head of this note, "*Vincet qui Patitur*," from which the two verses were taken. This motto is from the DeWolf arms, "He conquers who endures." It was given by the German Heraldic Office more than five hundred and thirty-one years ago (1370). The proof exists in volume three (3) *Genealogie und Walten von Deutschland*. This volume, "*Stray Fancies*," was privately printed, which means it was never for sale; but notwithstanding this privacy, the writer, who well believes in sentiments so grand, desiring that others may be so impressed, hesitates not to use them.

Malahack.

Two writers in the *Nation* of September 12th express great personal interest in the word "Malahack." Another writer in the *Nation* of the 22nd August bewailed his ignorance because of the unpenetrable mystery with which the word is surrounded. One of these writers *thinks* he heard the word used "by a gentleman whose birthplace was in Windham, Connecticut;" but he seemed unwilling to swear, or affirm the truth of his statement. Another of these writers is not *quite* sure "that it is in common used in Goffstown, New Hampshire." While the other writer was ruptured in the Eustachian tube on hearing it spoken in the town, Weld, in Maine. These cases are of course sporadic. But if these gentlemen will take the trouble to consult Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms* 3rd ed. p.381 they will discover the word and what it means, to wit, "To cut up hastily, or awkwardly, to mangle." This particular Americanism Mr. Bartlett copied from Wright's (English) *Provincial Dictionary*, London 1857. Wright defines the word "To cut or carve awkwardly"—he cites his authority as being *East*; this citation was at first puzzling, but by referring to Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, under, East, Thomas, a printer, 1569-1600, it is clear that *Malahack* was recorded in type, before Shakespeare wrote *his* "Much adoe about Nothing"

(in 1600). Should these researches be so profound as to repulse these seekers after knowledge—then let them go to the *Century Dictionary*, where the word is printed and defined—and Lowell's *Bigelow Papers* cited as an example; but Lowell followed Bartlett, not observing that Bartlett cited Wright, (Intro. *Bigelow Papers* p. 69 Aldine Ed.) But the *Century Dictionary* and Mr. Lowell make *Malahack* appear to be an Americanism, while it was an English provincial word in common use many years before Plymouth Rock served the Pilgrims as a wharf. After this mystery has somewhat subsided these gentlemen might give their minds to the considering of the word *Ballyhack* also in Bartlett and cited from Judd's Margaret (page 55). This word is doubtless a corruption, done in New England, of the word "Malahack;" it is not found in the English Authorities.

A Great Postal Reform.

The most important ruling, under the law, by the Post Office Department, is that concerning the exclusion of certain matter hitherto carried as second class. This ruling goes into effect October 1st, 1901. The writer of *BOOK NOTES* received a request about April 15th last, which will explain the situation. First, then, the statute: To be entered in the second class a paper, or periodical, "must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and having a legitimate list of subscribers; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second class rate regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates (Act of 3

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March, 1879, Sec. 14, 20, Stat. 359.) The Department then states conditions thus: "One publication boasts of a quarter of a million circulation, and the advertised subscription price is \$1 a year; every subscriber has received as a premium a tea set, the market value of which is \$2. A quarter of a million tea sets for a quarter of a million names is the transaction in this case. Then there are schemes to give a book, a knife, a watch, a telescope, an insurance policy, or perhaps a canary bird, for, or in, some combination; another kind is the chance in a guessing contest, or a puzzle scheme, appealing to cupidity in an awarding of large card prizes." The admission of such publications, the Department says, has resulted in "The loss of revenue (which) is enormous; being estimated conservatively to be between fifteen and twenty-five millions a year." The Department then sends "a copy of its letter to about four hundred publishers of newspapers

and publishers of periodicals asking these questions:

"In the judgment of those addressed, will a department rule be regarded as injurious to legitimate newspapers and periodicals which will stop absolutely all premium inducements, direct or indirect, and of whatever character for subscriptions. In other words, after a publisher has fixed a price for his publication, any bonus or premium given to the subscribers or any combination with another thing except a second-class publication, shall violate that subscription in its relation to the second-class rates of postage." The real question was, do such publications as those described above with a quarter of a million circulation, come within the meaning of the law, requiring a "legitimate list of subscribers." Such was the question on which the Department asked the "judgment" of 400 publishers. Their answers are obvious, for the Department has ruled all such publications outside of second-class rates.

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The known circumstances surrounding the medical and surgical supervision of President McKinley after the shooting and up to his death, demonstrate one or two conditions concerning the doctors; either their trickery, or their lack of knowledge, or the folly of calling such work science. Concerning the work of the newspapers; they deceived the public day by day, issuing "Extra" after "Extra," with an unending succession of fresh lies. How far the doctors were responsible, and how far the papers, is not worth while to inquire; [neither could have worked successfully without the other. President Roosevelt was sent on a hunting scrap in the Adirondacks, and the stock market was worked by the aid of "*Medical Science*;" all this while the entire country was in a condition of "Woe." For the sake of preservation BOOK NOTES reprints this item from the New York World:

(Special to The World.)

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—A phy-

sician of high standing who has been intimately associated with all the developments at the Milburn house since the late President was shot, made a somewhat startling statement tonight. He said he knew it to be a fact that one of the leading physicians in the corps attendant upon Mr. McKinley had deliberately caused unduly hopeful statements to be made to the public before the collapse which preceded death.

The World's informant, whose name for obvious reasons cannot be disclosed, said: "I have reason to believe it was a great New York financier, whose interests are probably more widespread and important than any other man in the financial world, who recommended the doctor I refer to. He, more than anyone else, was responsible for the misleading statements regarding the President's condition. His course in making optimistic announcements supplementing the very hopeful bulletins issued, was to give time to steady the markets. I think it was a good idea. I believe, and he certainly believed that there was no harm in the deception, if deception there was, on the basis that much good was done to the public in general in thus helping to avoid a panic."

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The death of John O'Rourke supplies the *Journal* with a subject of one of those false and ridiculous "Obituaries" which has become one of its characteristics. Why celebrate the death of such a man, neglecting every other honest and upright citizen? All the *Journal's* talk is the merest twaddle; but it is more than that, it undertakes to make a sinner a saint. These are its words: "Those who remember him as a friend and companion have uppermost in mind the trait of honesty; in whatever form of business or pleasure he engaged they say John O'Rourke was never known to stoop to fraud or deceit, and had the greatest contempt for one who did." I recall with vivid clearness the severe denunciation of the City Council by Mayor Doyle for cutting off an appropriation for secret service which had been placed in the hands of the Mayor, and which the Mayor had used, so he told us, to pay O'Rourke \$75.00 a month to "peach" on the rascals with whom he associated.

"The comparatively few citizens now alive who can remember when Howard & Fox Company held the boards at Cleveland hall, must recall the Irish character presentation by John M. O'Rourke." This establishment ceased to exist 30 June, 1850. But the *Journal* also informs us that "in the 50's" the Earle House was conducted by Earle,

and that here young O'Rourke as bartender became associated with the class of men, etc., etc. Howard and The Foxes existed from 1846 to July 1850. According to the *Journal*, young O'Rourke was then from 17 to 20 years of age, when "as an actor there" he met with great success." He must have been a theatrical prodigy; and myself one of the "comparatively few who can remember, etc," never heard of him there, nor at Forbes's theatre, where I was a frequent visitor.

The Musical Record and Review for September is filled with clever and instructive articles; that by Henry T. Finck on Great Composers as Teachers being full of interest; it has very small but good portraits of certain of the great masters, such as Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert and Wagner. The only trouble with the article is that it is too brief. But the one thing more than any other in this September number which will bring a pleasing smile over the countenances of those in Providence who love genuine music and know it when they hear it, is an excellent portrait of Mr. Gerike, the leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, accompanied by a fine illustration of the entire group of musicians.

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The *Evening Bulletin*, San Francisco, under the heading, a "Wholesome Check," publishes the following concerning vaccination:

"Boards of Education in several States have exercised the power to prohibit the attendance of children at the public schools who have not been vaccinated. The Supreme Court of Michigan has denied the power of School Boards to close the public schools against children of school age except in the presence of an emergency. If the objections to vaccination were based on superstition arising from ignorance, the right of society to protect itself from an epidemic would be the more readily admitted. But there have occurred so many cases in which vaccination has produced as serious results as usually attend smallpox, that the right of the parent to choose between the so-called prevention and the disease itself may be admitted without much peril to society.

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"Before the law can rightfully assume control of the child to the extent of determining to what mode of treatment the child should be subject in case of exposure to disease, science should be required to make a clear record in its mode of treatment."

Journalism will be searched in vain for a more dastardly outrage than that committed of the 10th inst. by the Providence Journal upon ex-President Andrews of Brown University. The purpose was to take advantage of the present newspaper wildness to make it appear that Mr. Andrews was in sympathy with men who murder the heads of government, calling themselves anarchists. Mr. Andrews is quoted as saying "If ever there was a Christian act it was the pardoning of the Haymarket rioters by Gov. Altgeld and if there ever was a judicial murder, one was committed when the rioters were hanged." Mr. Andrews believed as thousands of legal minds believed that no evidence was produced connecting the men who were hanged with the riot. So profound was this belief that Judge Gary felt it necessary to defend his action before the public; and this ended in an elaborate, but inconclusive article in the *Century* I believe exactly as Andrews believed. If that is anarchy, make the most of it. If the time has come when a man cannot express an opinion upon the worth of evidence in a trial for life in this republic without being accused all over the land of being an anarchist, it is time we knew that fact.

Since this paragraph was written Emma Goldman has been discharged in Chicago from arrest under the action of the Courts. This is in direct conflict with the action of Judge Gary in his construction of the law, and sustains the opinion held by Mr. Andrews. We have another similar act in the hanging of Mrs. Surratt. Under the evidence this woman was as innocent of crime, in fact more innocent than the editor of the *Journal*, for he advocates things which incite to crime and end in anarchy, while Mrs. Surratt did neither incite nor act a crime.

The 14th Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, has recently been sent to us by Commissioner Tiepke. To us by far the most interesting matter in Mr. Tiepke's Report is the one which he calls "Free Public Employment Offices," supplemented by another which he calls "Public Labor Bureaux in England." Mr. Tiepke explains his object thus "The Free Employment Agency is an effort under the authority of the State to bring together those who need help (workmen) and those who need places where they may earn wages, without cost to either party; incidentally it roots out and destroys many private agencies whose methods are fraudulent and which under pretence of doing a legitimate business, rob the unfortunate." The admirable success obtained by Illinois in its Free Employment Agencies, is elaborately set forth, and goes far to convince us concerning their utility. Mr. John Francis Smith in his occasional Leaflets, published here in Providence has strongly urged a similar scheme, but which has an insuperable objection to which Mr. Tiepke's plan is not open.

The *Journal* of Sept. 9th, editorially gives this: "Governor Gregory's term

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Flint's Practice of Medicine	2.00

has produced two demonstrations of the fact that while Rhode Island may be the smallest state it nevertheless tolerates the biggest junkets."

Was it a junketing trip which Dr. Swarts, Secretary of the State Board of Health, and Mr. Harry C. Curtis of the General Assembly were taking in *hunting for pure air* for consumptives and was it paid for with money taxed by the state from the poorer classes. If it was, then it was no less a disgrace than it would have been for the members of the House of Representatives to divide among themselves moneys appropriated for charities. This Secretary seems to have been given "autocratic powers," I do not know by whom, holding even small pox by the pustule; for a man with such powers to leave the people of the state at the mercy of the disease, and with the people's money is like rubbing in the pustule.

Directly beneath the *Journal's* paragraph in big type one reads EXTIRPATE ANARCHY. It is from such things that anarchy comes, if by anarchy that paper means the shooting of President McKinley.

Two elevators for public use are in the Hanley Building. This building is filled with printing offices and book binders. The workmen in all these offices are prohibited by Mr. Hanley's orders from using these elevators, while every other citizen in Providence has the legal right to use them. I am a patron there, I can ride; without the help of those men neither myself nor any other man would be a patron there; why make those compositors climb five stories? They have good ground for legal action.

Jones & Sieveking's Pathological Anatomy	1.50
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BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No. 1, Sec. Ser.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL

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SATURDAY, OCT. 12, 1901.

Vol. 13.
No. 21.

The result of the murder of the President by a person called by the newspapers an Anarchist is assuming proportions which carry it entirely beyond all power of human calculations. Look at these paragraphs delivered in Boston before the Century Club by Hosea Knowlton, the Attorney-General of Massachusetts, on Saturday, October 4th, 1901:

"As to anarchy," continued the speaker, "I don't know anything about it, though I am told that one of its tenets is that rulers should be killed. Yet Anarchists themselves deny this. How, then, are such events as the assassination at Buffalo to be stopped? Not by law. There are laws now in existence adequate to the sufficient punishment of any man who commits murder. Laws do not deter men from murder. This assassin himself knew there was a law which would require his execution, yet that did not deter him. There is nothing to be gained by making such an act, or attempt, treason.

Then it is said we must suppress seditious utterances. The law already punishes the inciting to commit murder. Would it be wise, even to insure the safety of a President, to put a bridle on the tongues of American citizens? It is no use trying to reform the world by law. What, then, is the remedy? Somebody says, 'Suppress

yellow journalism," but that is a most unjust and most unmerited compliment to that sort of newspapers. 'More cruel punishments.' Would that have deterred the assassin at Buffalo? Let us remember the injunction, 'Vengeance is mine.' The object of law is rather to prevent crime as far as possible than to punish it.

"What, then, was the cause of the assassination of President McKinley?" The speaker here cited from the explanation of it given by Emma Goldman, who attributed it to despair arising out of ignorance, poverty and bad social conditions—a blow struck with the thought that, public attention called to existing wrongs, it might hasten the remedy. In other words, continued Mr. Knowlton, whatever may be the truth of the assertion that great wealth goes with abject poverty, those of the latter class brood upon their wrongs until they feel that society is crushing them, and this feeling becomes the instigation of all such utterances and all such deeds. Such a man becomes insane.

And what is the remedy? Not legislation against trusts, or reform of social conditions by law. There is only one remedy.

At this point Mr. Knowlton's boat loses its rudder and he flounders helplessly in the dangerous sea.

There came from Kansas, half way across the continent, a book of verse, and with it this paragraph descriptive:

"Kansas Zephyrs" is the work of Ed. Blair, of Cadmus, Kans., and is received from The American Thresherman, Madison, Wis. (1.00). It is a collection of the works of Mr. Blair, beginning in the 'eighties and extending to the present year. It breathes the free atmosphere of his native state, with here and there a bit of a Kansas cyclonic diversion into the dizzy mazes of city life, as expressed by a granger. The poet was born in 1863, and his poem on "Price's Raid" reflects the influence of Civil War on Kansas. Without aspiring to any high-class literary merit, "Kansas Zephyrs" appeals to the heart, and in this lies the secret of the popularity of the book.

To call this book poetry is a mis-

use of language; it is not poetry, but it is verse. But there is in it something better than poetry, to wit., the rugged honesty and genuine kindliness of the better border life along the western prairies. Here is a good illustration of Mr. Blair's work. The time was in the last quarter of the year 1861. The rebel General Sterling Price made an attack upon Missouri with a view of forcing that state to join the Confederacy, when

"A neighbor rode up to my cabin
And told me to hurry and dress,
For General Price with his army
Was certainly headed this way.
So I hurriedly kissed wife and babies,
And I don't think I'll ever forget
How she looked when I told her the
summons
And pleaded with her not to fret.
Ah me! you may talk of the battles
And valor of men who may fight,
But the bravest one, sir, in our family
Was my wife with her babies that
night!

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The writer of BOOK NOTES has always denounced the infamous laws by means of which a manufacturer of sewing machines could sell his wares to all foreign peoples for \$20, while making the American people pay from \$50 to \$75 for the same. This advocacy cost me at one fell swoop three subscriptions, cutting off \$1.50 from my yearly income. The maker of the machines became president of the Providence Journal Company, and that paper advocated this legal robbery, while as for me the tariff stripped me of every dollar I had in the world.

"My kinsfolk failed, and my familiar friends have forgotten me, for the hand of God hath touched me."

Now look at the "leader" by the *Journal's* editor. Sept. 30th, 1901, from which comes this clause:

"Sentiment against the abominations of high protection in so far as it denies fair terms to purchasers in our home markets * * * is very strong

now, not only in the country, but what is far more significant, in the Republican party as well."

This sentiment, the editor says, "is steadily growing stronger, and will make itself felt in an irresistible demand for tariff revision, which any party will deny at its peril." Oh, no, mine ancient; the Rhode Island people still will hold to laws under which this Rhode Island sewing machine maker can make the Rhode Island people pay \$50 for a machine which he sells all over Europe for \$20—because it "*protects the wages of American home labor.*" Mr. Cummings, the Republican candidate for Governor of Iowa, in his speech accepting the nomination says: "If Congress, in looking over the field, finds a commodity or a product which is thus clearly monopolized, and finds that the tariff which prevents foreign competition is one of the factors which enable the *vicious manufacturer* to maintain the monopoly, then it is the command of

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the Iowa platform, expressing, as I believe it does, the unanimous judgment of Iowa Republicans, that the tariff upon such an article or such a commodity shall be so reduced or abolished as to release the American public from the grasp of the *greedy producer*."

In the light of such language from a man seeking the votes of the party, so long dominant in Iowa, how does this sewing machine legal robbery stand, or how will it be with salt, or matches, or shovels, or carpet tacks, or window glass or pocket handkerchiefs, all of which, and hundreds of other necessities of life, specifically coal and oil, have for years been used to rob the laboring man of his earnings;—where *are* the seeds of anarchy?

I am indebted to the courtesy of an old acquaintance, the Rev. O. P. Emerson, pastor for some years at Peace Dale, for the 38th Annual Report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association,

of which body Dr. Emerson is now the corresponding secretary. American interest in these distant islands has largely increased since their annexation; the population has trebled in that short time. This has immensely increased, as well as diversified, the labors of the association. Not only are religious services held every Sunday, in which Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, Hawaiian and Gilbert islanders listen to the gospel in their own vernacular, but in English also. English is taught in all schools, and these schools are maintained on all the islands, unless it be upon the leper island, the name of which I cannot recall; and every attendant is taught English. The school books consist of Readers, Arithmetics and Geographies; the religious books comprise Bibles, testaments, Bible readings, hymn books and notes in Job. Of arithmetics, but three (3) were sold in all the schools (p. 90), but on page 84 Dr. Bingham reports 112

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arithmetics sold on the Gilbert islands in the year 1900. How these apparently conflicting statements are to be reconciled I do not now know, but there must be a proper explanation.

The amount of money invested by Mr. Lipton in a yacht race for the America's Cup seems to a poor man like a gold mine, but this same poor man supplied the gold; it came from a corner in pork.

In these races the "time limit measurement" has robbed Lipton of his victory. Why does not Mr. Watson, his boat designer, grasp the idea to shorten these lines—for he ought to know exactly where the lines lie.

The *Saturday Evening Post*, Sept. 21st, has four articles closely connected with editorial work, which ought to command the attention of all thinking men. These are: "Why do we not look northward?" That is, why neglect Canada as a field for business? Again, "Punish less and reform more." That means, make criminal prisoners better instead of worse. Again, "The war on Chicago tax dodgers," where a man with six millions in cash on deposit escaped with an assessment of \$21,000. Again, "Conscience in contracts and strikes." These articles are short, and hence more valuable because an ordinary mind (my own, for instance) can quickly grasp the idea and retain it. I do not say that the *Saturday Evening Post* is the best weekly paper ever printed, but it is excellent and costs so little.

From the *Providence Journal* of Sept. 27:

Dr. Andrews on Lying.

[From the *Louisville Courier-Journal*.]

"Weeks after the publication of the report that Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews justified lying he gives out a formal denial. Let the correction be entered; but there should be no further occasion for straightening out Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews. The country has now arrived at that stage of development where it can get along without stopping to ascertain what Dr. E. Benjamin does or does not say."

These virtuous newspapers seem to find in Andrews a man concerning whom the public is much interested in the lies which they print, and which this same public does not desire the fair play involved in Mr. Andrew's denials.

The *Boston Musical Record and Review* for October will give genuine pleasure to a great many lovers of true music in Providence because of an excellent portrait of Franz Kneisel and a brief account of his famous quartette.

For 75 cents a year you can have monthly a collection of the freshest choir and choral music, or the "Song Edition" of the *Musical Record*, or the newest "Piano Music Edition," all supplementary to the *Musical Record* and all published by the Oliver Ditson Company, Boston.

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"Pulpit sensationalism is a real evil," in the opinion of the editor of the *Journal*. Is the sensationalism of this newspaper any better? Then this distinguished editor writes this: "If respect for religion ever disappears it will be by reason of those who do adopt such tactics." Book Notes will write the sentence: "If respect for veracity ever disappears it will be by reason of the actions of those who publish newspapers."

The *Century* for October covers an unusual range of topics and appeals to a variety of tastes, and yet the topics are so well chosen that the reader will find each article attractive. The leading paper, a descriptive and anecdotal discussion of "The Practice of the Law in New York," is by Judge Henry E. Howland, and is accompanied by portraits of the noted lawyers and Judges of the State. Within the narrow compass of a magazine article Judge Howland has given a comprehensive and entertaining view of the legal profession in the business centre of the New World.

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The newspapers of the Trusts "break all records" in their shoutings about the New York bank exchanges and the "prosperity" which these vast sums indicate. As this country grows day by day "all records are broken," as a matter of course. But these vast exchanges represent the *double* financing of the Trusts and little else. In this city four women have died of starvation within a year, and three young business men have hanged themselves in despair.

How long will the workingmen of these United States stand being robbed of their money, which is used to pay dividends on the "wind and water" stocks of the Trusts?

The Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, have recently published "Personal Recollections of Gen. John M. Palmer," a book of national interest. General Palmer bore a great part in building the State of Illinois. Lawyer, politician, soldier, statesman, his name is "writ large" in its annals. He was the friend and associate of all the great men whom the people of Illinois have honored and loved, and he was worthy of their regard. He bore a part in some of the most important political events which have transpired in his State and the nation during the last half century, and was intimately connected with the great actors who were the human agencies that gave to them historical importance.

This same house publishes another book, which would interest our Providence lawyers—"My Mysterious Clients." It is a collection of brilliant western detective stories, told by a young lawyer of his own experiences. After waiting for a year, his first client calls and tells him a story that utterly bewilders him. In despair he takes himself to the office of an old attorney, who is engaged in a game of cards with a number of young lawyers. The old fellow is an expert in his profession. He cross-examines the stranger in a manner that is a revelation, and to the amazement and delight of the young lawyers with one stroke solves the mystery.

There is one curious advantage which a newspaper editor possesses. It lies in this fact: No matter how meanly or falsely or corruptly he writes, he will find supporters in the community who will commend him in his meanness. Twice within a few days this condition has been exhibited here in the *Journal*. Once in its dastardly treatment of ex-President Andrews, and again in its attack upon Mr. E. L. Godkin. This commendation of the *Journal's* course takes the form of "Letters to the Editor," and these letters may be either written by the editor himself or reconstructed to support his action. Their value is apparent as indicative of the real sentiment of the community. Here is a specimen letter from last Sunday's issue written by "Charles H. Pierce." This person writes a letter concerning the collapse of the man "Zol'gosh," who murdered President McKinley, in which he writes:

"Brought face to face with his impending doom, he no longer gloats defiantly over his brutal deed. In his abject terror he is actually shedding penitential tears. He is sorry now that he 'did his duty' in killing the President, and is especially sorry—considerate fiend!—for Mrs. McKinley.

"Such a repentent mood as this is probably enough to set the soft hearted and cranky-headed philanthropists at work forthwith.

"Here, for instance, is a great opportunity for E. Benjamin Andrews to insist on a repetition of the 'Christian act' he so much admires in the great and good Gov. Altgeld" in pardoning the imprisoned men at Chicago as abettors in the Haymarket riot. Dr. Andrews believed that these men had been convicted upon no legal evidence, and hence believed just as I believe, that to pardon men unlawfully convicted was the least that the State could do. This view was sound, for just now in the Emma Goldman case, she was set free by the very same court which convicted the men at the Haymarket, and upon just the same evidence. Who the writer of the letter is I do not know. The only person in the Providence Directory by the name is an inspector of drains at the City Hall. Whoever wrote it undertook to inflict a nasty wound upon Dr. Andrews. He shall fail, for Book Nones has shown his nastiness to fu-

ture generations for all time to come; how it will look ten years hence; such a man might as well attempt to demolish Mount Washington with a Chinese fire-cracker. Suppose Pierce himself had been convicted illegally of a crime which he knew that he had never committed, and lay under a life sentence. Would he talk as he does concerning Andrews, about the men who had the courage and the virtue to set him free?

Many of us have heard of Girard College, Philadelphia, but few know anything about the institution. Now comes Helen Reed in the October *Woman's Home Companion* and supplies just the information which we lacked and so much desired.

The boy admitted to Girard College must be a "poor, white, male orphan" between the ages of six and ten years. Preference is given to boys born within the old city of Philadelphia, then to those born elsewhere in Pennsylvania, then in New York, and finally in New Orleans. The object of the college is, first, to give the boy a comfortable and happy home in which his physical and moral welfare are best cared for; second, so to educate head and hand that he may become an intelligent and industrious citizen, and finally so to develop his character that he may become a useful, law-abiding citizen in whatever community his lot may be cast. "I would have them taught facts and things," said Stephen Girard in his will. The boys are therefore given a practical training in which thoroughness and accuracy and ability to earn a living are constantly kept in mind.

The two most important utterances made during the month of September were Mr. McKinley's speech at Buffalo, in which he enunciated his programme of reciprocity and the cultivation of international amity, and Mr. Roosevelt's address a few days earlier at Minneapolis, in which the purposes and ideas of the man whom the assassin's act has since raised to the Presidency are clearly and fully set forth. Both these addresses have an unusual historic importance, and readers of the *Review of Reviews* will be glad to find the full texts reproduced in the October number of that magazine.

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BOOK NOTES

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SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1901.

Vol. 13.
No. 22.

It is positively refreshing to note a paragraph in the *Library Journal* for September concerning certain bibliographical labors now in course of accomplishment by certain young people here in Providence. First, Miss Mabel E. Emerson, of the Providence Public Library, possessed of an acute and accomplished mind, has in preparation a bibliography of what must be called Rhode Island Indian History. Mr. Clarence Brigham, Librarian of the Historical Society, has in preparation a bibliography of (what, I do not exactly know, but related to) Rhode Island History. It is more difficult to fix the lines of these subjects than it is to catalogue the titles admitted. Mr. G. P. Winship, of the John Carter Brown Library, "has in hand" a bibliography of Mexican languages, for which uses, the *Library Journal* informs us, he has the unpublished material of Mr. J. C. Pilling, of the American Bureau of Ethnology. In this work he is having the assistance of Miss Emerson. If Mr. Winship has such a subject well in hand, he all is all right; but to master it will require a strong mind, intensely applied, for a long time. Nevertheless, in its indefiniteness lies the security for Mr. Winship. It is like a translation of the Bible into the language of the Indians in New England when the English came—who can say it is well or is badly rendered? *BOOK NOTES* wishes these young people every possible success.

More than one-half the suits brought in the courts are founded in fraud and brought in deceit with intent to frighten, or by the connivance of other lawyers than those who bring the actions to get unfair and unlawful

advantage over men. The case of Ellen Cosgrove, so fully and so carefully described in a former *BOOK NOTES*, will show these things. Every such fraudulent action is open to a writ for malicious prosecution, which properly brought and carefully secured means the state prison or the money for the plaintiff in the fraudulent suit and his counsel; but it is quite impossible to find a lawyer who will institute such an action against another lawyer, and so we are at the mercy of the first rascal. Recently such a suit was brought by St. Pierre against William A. Warner, a dealer in lumber here, who had instituted one of those alleged fraudulent actions against St. Pierre. The latter asked a thousand dollars damages. The jury gave St. Pierre upward of \$500 damages. This last verdict—Oct. 1st, 1901.

Another action ventilated by the *Journal* Oct 11:

O'Reilly (a lawyer) against one Rivelli is typical, I do not doubt. If the *Journal's* story is true, the transaction was small but abominable. It never should be possible to use courts in any such manner. The lawyer sued his client. Had Rivelli had proper counsel Terrence O'Reilly would settle by the payment of money, or might be committed at Howard by his default thereof.

The swindling purpose in a great many American manufactures is well shown in spools of thread, as for instance the winding of 500 yards of coarse thread upon a block of wood 2 1-2 inches long and 1 1-4 inches thick. It is done to fool the buyers into thinking that he has a huge lot of thread, when he has only a huge block of wood.

The Boston *Herald* of Oct. 12 has this despatch:

"LIMA, Peru, Oct. 11, 1901 (via Galveston). In consequence of the evident withholding of gold coin from circulation, the banks are now only paying out silver soles.

"There was a meeting at the palace yesterday between the managers of the banks, the minister of finance and President Romana. After a short discussion the unanimous opinion was expressed that the fears of some people that a fall in the rate of exchange and the export of gold were probable, in view of the fall in the prices of Peruvian produce, was unfounded.

"As a remedy for the situation it was proposed to declare gold coin to be the only legal, unlimited tender, to demonetize 190,000 soles, convert the silver into bars, export the metal, reduce the premium at the mint for the coinage of gold, and deliver immediately the equivalent in coins to the interested parties."

and over it the *Herald* prints this:

"GOLD BASIS FAVORED.

"Peru Proposes to Enact a 'Crime of 1873' by Demonetizing Silver and Exporting it."

A more absolutely false heading could not be constructed. Peru has done actually nothing. It is a scheme of the money lending sharks who are at work on the same lines that were worked here in 1873, by which every poor man who owned his home was made poorer.

The *Saturday Evening Post*, 19 October, has an exceedingly clever paper on "Fishing with an Angle" by Grover Cleveland, but it is more than clever, for that delicate but profound philosophical spirit which gave immortality to Izaak Walton pervades it from start to finish. Under the decrees of the Divine Master, all intellects are not sufficiently developed or possibly organized to "see," much less "feel," the modest but invincible philosophy of Walton; such gentlemen might well steer quite clear of Grover Cleveland and the *Saturday Evening Post*. . .

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The Boston *Herald* of the 18th inst. has a carefully considered editorial on the reversal of the Molineux trial for murder. It is nearly a column in length. It enters sufficiently into detail to enable any fairly intelligent man to comprehend the conditions. These conditions were sufficiently clear to all honest legal minds who took the trouble to avoid the New York *Journal*, but carefully read the New York *Evening Post*. The handwriting expert management was condemned. The indictment of a man for one crime, but trying and convicting him for another crime solely on "yellow journal" evidence and of which he was not accused by the Grand Jury, was destroyed by the seven judges. Now here comes the terrible condition as shown by the *Herald*:

"One can hardly avoid wondering what would have happened if Molineux had been a culprit without abundant means and powerful friends. If he had had only such counsel as a poor man can afford, the prosecuting officers, bent on conviction, would have had an easier time getting in such evidence as they wished to present. Recorder Goff's attention to its

character might not have been so persistently invoked, nor the grounds of objection so clearly presented. Thus, possibly, no adequate foundation would have been laid for asking for a new trial, and no new trial could have been obtained. Long before this, Molineux, probably, would have suffered death in the electric chair, upon evidence which is now declared to have been allowed to go before the jury in violation of law and the prisoner's rights."

But Recorder Goff admitted all these wicked things; the only purpose of his sitting there was to stop them. Now all those doings were anarchical to just the same extent as was the act of Czolgosz; both meant murder, and but for the Court of Appeals the actors in both cases would ultimately have stood before the Divine Master answerable for the same crime.

Mr. Unger is now nominated in the same town where Molineux was convicted, for the position of Attorney-General. He was the assistant of "To Hell with Reform" Asa Bird Gardiner, who did his best to send reform to hell when he tried Molineux, spending \$200,000 (as the New York papers say) of money taxed out of the savings of the people.

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"The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate" in Rhode Island. Such are the words of the 15th section of article one of the Constitution. We have now, but unlawfully, no Supreme Court; this Constitution said we should have, thus, "The judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court," but it is not. Now an Appellate Court, a body unknown to the fundamental law, in effect says: "Yes; those *are* the words in the fundamental law, but the people *inferentially* intended that these words should stand, unless *we* conclude to change them, and since, in the Supreme Court's opinion, of the 30th March, 1883, it was decided that the people can never again instruct us, nor reiterate their order; hence we can act on our own pleasure unconstrained. Thus we acted in the case Angelina F. Burnham, Administratrix, vs. N. Y. & B. R. R. (1890 1892), three times setting aside the verdicts of as many juries." This court doubtless thinks that the best way for it to show that the "right of trial by jury" is inviolate is to give plaintiffs as many trials as they can pay for. It is a jury's right to fix the sum, always within the

amount asked, which a defendant shall pay.

The *Journal* of Oct. 3, 1901, has this huge heading: "An Anarchist Strung Up by the Neck.—Employees at Rhode Island Locomotive Works Resented the Words of a Russian-Pole Laborer.—He Had Reviled President McKinley and Lauded Czolgosz.—After a Careful Investigation His Associates in the Shop Took Matters into Their Own Hands.—A Noose Was Put on His Head and He Was Drawn Up Until his toes barely touched." That the man was not murdered the *Journal* says was *due to the regard for law and order and the discipline* of a big industrial establishment. The real anarchists were the men who did this dastardly act. A similar mob attempted to work the Hon. Richard Olney at his own home, but he did not work to their advantage.

When I read such stories I wonder why such men were created; and then I go to the Gulistan of Saadi, which James Freeman Clark put into English for me, and read:

"He who has made the flowers
Placed us on the self-same sod.
He knows our reasons for being:
We are grass in the garden of God."

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The present issues of the *American Economist* are exceedingly amusing. It squirms under President McKinley's last political speech at Buffalo, exhibiting phrases not used by the President, attributing them to unnamed Democratic papers, and then, like Don Quixote, demolishing them. But it is confronted by destruction. Never a man has lived whose political senses were more acute than Mr. McKinley's; he could detect a coming political change before it touched the uttermost north of Alaska; the uttermost south, the Dry Tortugas, or the uttermost east of Maine; and quickly he trimmed to take advantage of the coming political force. This was exactly the work he attempted at Buffalo. Had he the belief that "protected interests" could head off this change, would he have uttered this speech? Never. "Vengeance is mine," saith the Divine Master, but the decree was terrible, to take back the political utterances of a lifetime—and then die.

The Appellate Court of Rhode Island has decided in its East Providence tax exemptions of corporations cases that "the power to tax necessarily implies a power to exempt." Does it? Can men logically reason Czolgosz can murder McKinley; this implies a power in Czolgosz to create McKinley. The towns can tax all men or property; can the towns by a law of the General Assembly tax Rider and exempt the Grosvenors? It is legal, logical nonsense; but wherein now under this same court's decision is the remedy for the people?

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The New York *Journal* is properly considered the vilest of what is called "yellow journals." Nevertheless, more copies are sold right here in Providence every day in the week than are sold by all the newspapers published within this state. What kind of a government can such a constituency represent? One can scarcely find a copy of the New York *Times*, or the *Evening Post*, or the *Commercial Advertiser*, and never the *Springfield Republican*.

Paul Jones is a figure than can never lose its interest for Americans, and one of the most vivid portraits of him is to be found in Miss Jewett's *Tory Lover*, which Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Company announce for immediate publication. Paul Jones figures most favorably in connection with the Rhode Island commander-in-chief Esek Hopkins, and very much to the disparagement of Hopkins.

From the recent exhibition of the "referendum," as it is facetiously called by the newspapers, it is clear that Connecticut is rapidly coming to an exhibition of a Dorr War, which, acted here in Rhode Island has given all men outside this state no end of "pleasure," and pointed to many a political moral. The narrow minded, shortsighted towns in Connecticut are doing exactly what the towns here in Rhode Island, exactly similarly situated, did for forty years, ending at last in an exhibition of gunpowder. Will men never acquire wisdom?

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The *Journal* a Sunday, or two ago, printed "Old Grimes," and gave some account of it. It simply republished the old nonsense concerning it, indeed making a few additions—but no. It describes one of my own publications, suppressing my name, and printing a lot of lies concerning it. The project of publication was my own. Mr. Green refused or declined to disclose a single fact concerning his connection with the authorship, and Mr. Hoppin was "inspired" by the money which I paid him. All the stuff about "sales in New York, Philadelphia and other cities," is pure nonsense, not a copy was sold, save in Boston; there on the first day 1,000 copies were sold; but, alas, the next morning came disaster; the binder had played me false; the covers rolled off in one night, and the sale was dead. In truth, my next door neighbor, Gladding Brothers, and Tibbitts, booksellers,

too, offered for sale in their windows, at 25 cents, the book I had published for \$1.25. Thus in a moment, by a fraud, all my hopes and labors were destroyed. After having been "marketed" for 35 years as this writer says, copies still remain in my possession, with their torn and ragged covers, as evidence of what I write. Had the young man who wrote the *Journal's* article applied to me for the genuine story of "Old Grimes," I would gladly have referred him to the real sources of information, which, in truth, are in the columns of the very paper for which he was writing.

It was a happy ending (for it is ended) of the question of marriage by either party after divorce, which the Episcopal convention at San Francisco gave a week ago. It refused to make a canon of the Church, refusing the sacraments of that Church to innocent people who sought to escape the horrors of co-responsibility, by separation of husband or wife by a decree of divorce.

The Boer war by England is merely looting the gold and diamond mines which the country contains. In this 20th Century a nation supposed to be civilized is engaged in the extermination of a prudent and industrious people just for gold. And all the world looks on in approval. It is a disgrace to Christianity.

It is time that the power of making wills for the control of land for a century ahead in the interest of individuals should be destroyed. About how many wills would be made, could those who made them look back and see the result of their own work—and then advise the living.

Are the American people to be forever robbed by "protected" interests, by the laws of Congress made to "protect" us?

England is laboring to prove that aristocratic asses make skillful generals.

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Certain classes of newspapers, in the light of the murder of President McKinley, are denouncing American freedom of speech. I cannot condemn such an infamous legal robbery as the selling of American made goods to all foreigners at half the price exacted by law from the Americans for the same without exciting the anger of those who profit pecuniarily by the robbery. Have I exceeded the right of an American citizen? Am I an Anarchist, a Socialist, or a Communist? and must I "shut up" at the wills of such men? Just now comes this from the *Pascoag Herald*: "Emma Goldman's remarks on the assassination of President McKinley and her words of praise for

Czolgosz are an emanation from a mind saturated with murder." The *Herald* gives credit for the words to the *St. Louis Democrat*. Now somebody is lying. The Attorney-General of Massachusetts cannot be called an Anarchist. In a speech Mr. Knowlton used this language:

"What, then, was the cause of the assassination of President McKinley?" The speaker here cited from the explanation of it given by Emma Goldman, who attributed it to despair arising out of ignorance, poverty and bad social conditions—a blow struck with a thought that, public attention called to existing wrongs, it might hasten the remedy.

BOOKS FOR SALE BY Sidney S. Rider, 73 Almy Street.

Old Church Music—The Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Musick, by Bartholomew Brown and others. Published at Boston, Mass., 1810. It once belonged to Richard Eddy, who was a subscriber for Dr. Benedict's book above advertised. Mr. Eddy then dwelt in Providence.....\$1.00

David Benedict's History of All Religious, a 12mo. volume of 360 pages. Mr. Benedict was a Baptist clergyman who dwelt at Pawtucket, and from that place, on the 5th of July, 1824, he dated the preface to this book. Mr. Benedict was postmaster of Pawtucket for some years previous to 1840. He was removed that year and a great row was kicked up in the *Journal* here. There are the names of 72 subscribers for the book who then (1824) lived at Pawtucket.....\$1.50

Might and Right by a Rhode Islander (Miss Frances H. Whipple) is a history of the Dorr War from a "Dorrite" point of view. This copy has the supplementary sketch of the life of Mr. Dorr (24 pages) so often lacking. The copy has 346 pages, and the Portrait. 12mo. cloth.....\$2.00

A Book of Curious Historical Research.—Clarendon and Whitlock Compared, to which is occasionally added a comparison between the History of the Rebellion and other histories of the Civil War, proving very plainly that the editors of the Lord Clarendon's History have hardly left one fact or one character on the Parliament side represented; that the characters are all satire, or panegyric, and the facts "adapted" to the one or the other as best suited with their design. 8 vo, London, 1727.....\$2.00

This book was anonymous; it was written by John Oldmixon, himself an author of a History of England; now see how he stands. "Unsupported by evidence Oldmixon is of no weight whatever."—*Macauley*. "Was himself guilty of the crimes of which he so loudly accused others."—*Disraeli*. On the other side, note what Mr. Hallam says of Clarendon: "Dangerous to the soundness of our historical conclusions."—"his negligence as to truth are full as striking as his excellencies." But modern historical research is most clearly, most strongly and successfully on Mr. Oldmixon's side.

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SATURDAY, Nov. 9, 1901.

Vol. 13.
No. 23.

Old Wickford.

By Mrs. F. B. Griswold.

There came to me in the year 1896 a manuscript with a view to its publication. It was historical in character, and local in its species. I examined it, and finding it, while pleasantly written, a mass of error in fact, I declined to publish it, but I printed a note in these BOOK NOTES concerning the grossest of its errors. This proceeding greatly angered the writer of the manuscript, whose name I had not disclosed. This manuscript has recently been published by the Young Churchman Company, of Milwaukee, and its name is "Old Wickford," by Mrs. F. Burge Griswold. Instead of taking advantage of my criticism to correct her errors, this lady in her virtuous indignation has preserved them all in her publication. The first relates to the origin of the name Wickford. The lady was so intent upon a glorification of the Updike name that she printed as follows: "I am particular in a *minute* and *correct* mention of the Updike family because it had so prominent a part in the early settlement of our beautiful Venice, and prior to the permanent attachment of the name Wickford the little hamlet was by everybody called Updike's *Newtown*. About 1709 Lodowick Updike laid out village streets and lots, less than a mile from the old block house, and began to sell plats to purchases. Even as late as 1777 (R. I. Col. Rec. v. 8, p. 197) the Assembly granted a charter to the *Newtown* Rangers, a company doing duty at "Updike's Newtown," although the Colonial Records as far back as 1663

say that the *Town* is for the future called 'Wickford.'" Then, continues the narrator: "There are several reasons given for its present name. Some say that it is from 'Wick's Ford,' so called from Mr. Lodowick Updike ('Wick' being a nickname for Lodowick), the former owner of the land upon which it stands." The Narragansett Historical Register, V. I., page 214, says this, and adds: "The village was formerly an island, and the place of entrance was called 'The Ford,' afterwards Wick's Ford; the teamsters who drew ship-timber down to 'the Point,' now Baker's wharf, at the terminus of Main street, complained how bad the ford was at night; it was in the road close to where Mr. Shippee's, now Stafford's, blacksmith shop is, and near where the Methodists have built their chapel; in order to remedy the gloom, they furnished a lamp which consisted of a 'wick' drawn through an iron ring, and elevated to burn, the other end drawing from a vessel of grease or oil in an open pot, which contrivance was called a 'Kill Devil;' in time it came to be spoken of as 'the Ford at the wick,' afterwards running into 'Wickford.'"

All this was indeed taken from the Historical Register as stated, but the writer of the manuscript failed to note this paragraph at the head of the article in the Register: "We give from traditions of the origin of the name of this place, and beg leave here to say *there is no truth* in the matter worthy of any historical importance; they are mere fictions." It is not fair to make such use of an authority.

In spite of this criticism Mrs. Griswold has printed this stuff right in the

tooth of Mr. Arnold's frank statement in the Register that there was no truth in them. (Pages 47-49). Then on page 50 the lady says: "Wickford also had its name from *her*," but she fails to tell who "her" is. But this I explained in my criticism—"her" was Elizabeth, the wife of Gov. John Winthrop, Jr., of Connecticut. Her maiden name was Read, and she came from Wickford, England.

The charter of Charles the Second granted to Connecticut came in 1662. Under it the colony claimed all the Narragansett lands on the shores of the bay. At a meeting of the Governor's Council, 16th July, 1663, the following order was issued:

"The Secretary also is ordered to send a letter to the inhabitants of Narragansett in the name of the Council, and to signify to them that Mr. Richard Smith, Sen'r, Capt. Edw'd Hutchinson, and L'ut. Jos: Hews are appointed select men at Mr. Smith's trading house; and Mr. Rich: Smith,

Jun'r, is appoynted constable for the Town, and Mr. Rich: Smith, Sen'r, is to administer an oath to him for a faithfull discharge of his office.

It is ordered, that the Plantations aforesaid shall for the future be called by the name of Wick forde; the copy of the Letter to Wickford hangs upon the file." (Conn. Col. Rec. V. 4, p. 407.)

But all this, which clearly indicates the correct and exact origin of the word, the lady ignored and sticks to her fictions.

On page 15 the lady prints an absurd derivation and meaning of the word Narragansett, for which she quotes "Drake," but does not locate the paragraph. The copy of Drake in my possession has no such paragraph; but it has another very different one. The lady also quotes from Madame Knight absurd meanings of the word. But she does not quote Roger Williams, who in a word destroys everything that Madame

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Knight or Mr. Drake wrote. On page 28 the lady says: "Richard Smith purchased (30000) thirty thousand acres of land from the Narragansett Indians." The record says: "Smith in 1641 purchased this tract among the thickest (thickets) of the Indians, numbering (30000) thirty thousand. Mrs. Griswold (p. 29) says Smith bought the land in 1639. By referring to Baylies' Hist. Plym. Col. (Bk. 1, 289) the lady would have found that Smith was made a Freeman of that colony at Taunton in 1640. Mrs. Griswold gets the date 1639 in this way. Roger Williams on 21 July, 1679, wrote concerning Smith: "I humbly testify that about forty years from this date he kept possession." The lady thoughtlessly construed this to mean the time of the purchase, and as 40 from 1679 leaves 1639, that meant the time of the purchase. It would be difficult to write a less truthful narrative of the settlement of Newport than this lady gives (pp. 78, 79). Her account of the hidden beds in the Rome house, on Boston neck, is positively absurd. I have seen the structure, now burnt, and know how they were constructed. The lady's statement (page 31), that Smith's block house (built about 1642)

is still standing is not true, and when she says in the next paragraph "Under its venerable roof Roger Williams and Smith had many an important interview," she writes utter nonsense. Neither man was ever under the roof; in truth the roof was not put there until both had been dead at least a century and a half. And so I might go on, the "iron hook in the kitchen beam where traitors were hung" is positively laughable for its nonsense. Such hooks were in the beams of every house in the 17th and 18th centuries. The book is in truth the mere gossip of an old lady. Mrs. Griswold was a daughter of the Rev. Lemuel Burge, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Wickford. Mr. Burge married a daughter of the late Dr. W. G. Shaw, whose wife was Elizabeth Brenton. Hence the Brentons come in for a large share of Mrs. Griswold's attention. There were good men among them, but as a whole the less said about colonial Brentons the better. Concerning matters of local history the book, while not worthless, is unreliable, and hence treacherous to those who do not know its defects. It has twenty illustrations and is well printed.

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The word *Occupesuatuxett*, which was a name of an Indian locality on the bay below Pawtuxet, has occupied the attention of two correspondents of the *Sunday Journal*. The latest is X. O. D., who says: "Probably the earliest spelling of the word is to be found in the record of the deed, or gift of land, by John Greene, Sen., to his son, John Greene, Jun., which was dated 1644. * * The true interpretation of the word would appear to be the place below the first river, possibly because John Greene, Sen., was the first settler below Pawtuxet River." X. O. D. refers to a definition by a former writer in the *Sunday Journal*, Sept. 15. The latter writer spells the word *Occupasnetuxet*; she (for a lady wrote the letter) does not define the word, but leaves that inference. She says it is "the Indian appellation of those level 'meadows through which the river flows'" (these two last quotation marks are the lady's); then she continues: "Shortened for convenience in conversation *Pastuxet*." Shortened by whom? Certainly not by Indians, but by the English, and hence not an Indian word, nor do I find it in the early records of Shomomet. The Indian deed of Sho-

womet bears the date 12th January, 1642. *Copessuatuxett* is the north bound, in *Sohomes Bay* (R. I. Hist. Coll. 2, 253). The John Greene deed I have not seen, but the date of it was Oct. 1st, 1642. It was transferred to the younger Greene, 25th September, 1644, and then spelled *Occupasuatuxett* (Prov. Early Rec., 2, 33). This form in the *Early Records* is taken from the manuscript copy written by the Town Clerk, Olney; the original is not accessible. The form in the *Showmet* original manuscript Deed is *Copessuatuxet*. This shows that the Greene form of spelling was not the earliest, and since we cannot produce the Indian deed to Greene, the *Showmet* deed remains the most ancient form. J. Hammond Trumbull, the highest authority in the Indian language in our time, spells the word thus: "*Copessuatuxit*, or *Occupesuatuxit*, the north bound of Warwick purchase; it means the small harbor or cove on tide water." This definition explains the language of the deed.

The Saturday Evening Post must be one of those "crass and inexcusably ignorant" beings to which the *Journal* refers; it uses MDCCCCI for 1901.

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A recent Boston *Herald*, in a leader on fraudulent voting lists, says concerning the last election in Philadelphia:

"In the last election it is estimated by Republican newspapers that at least 70,000 fraudulent votes were thus cast by tools of the Quay-Ashbridge ring."

For details the *Herald* gives certain figures: "They found 1341 fraudulent names on the lists in the second ward, 600 names in the fourth, over 1500 in the fifth, over 600 in the sixth, more than 1300 in the seventh, 375 in five divisions of the eighth, 1800 in the tenth, 400 in the twelfth, 400 in the twenty-fifth, 300 in the twenty-sixth, and 600 in the twenty-eighth. It must be understood that these names are of persons having no existence or not living where they are reported to reside. They are put on the lists for the purpose of being voted upon by organized and instructed gangs or repeaters, often imported from other cities."

In the light of these figures the after dinner speech of President McKinley, 25 November, 1900, on Mr. Bryan's defeat and his own election makes suggestive reading. "It has to me no personal phase; it is not the triumph of an individual, nor altogether of a party." Well, what was it, merely a fraudulent return of votes or a manipulation by the returning board? The *Journal* here gives us a neat specimen of euphemism. It describes this terrible political corruption (8th October, 1901) as "misgovernment;" the euphuists of John Lyly cannot excel it.

The editor of the *Review of Reviews*, in "The Progress of the World" for November, discusses President Roosevelt's principles of appointment as related to his "Southern policy;" the tariff and Cuba; the demand for publicity in the management of trusts; the ship-subsidy scheme; the Isthmian Canal; the Pan-American Congress at Mexico; the New York municipal election; the various State campaigns; and many other topics of the hour.

Concerning the tariff and labor, the position taken is: "This Review has always shown a keen interest in the development of the American beet-sugar industry, but we have also believed that broad statesmanship calls for a policy looking toward full freedom of trade between the United States and the annexed islands, and that Cuba in due time ought to become a part of the United States."

Concerning the Isthmian Canal it is "Our position in the West Indies and the Caribbean Sea, and our acquisition pines, point to our full acquisition of the Isthmus as the one essential step to be taken in the rounding out of our policy of territorial and trade expansion. With the Isthmus annexed by purchase, all diplomatic questions about the control of an Isthmian canal would adjust themselves to the changed situation."

Concerning ship subsidies, it is this: "The best way to promote American foreign commerce is to make some tariff relaxations, to increase the navy steadily, and to build the trans-Isthmian canal as quickly as possible."

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The following language was used by Mr. Winslow Warren, President of the Massachusetts Reform Club, in a speech at Boston on the 25th ult. The subject under discussion was Anarchy. Mr. Warren said: "To the poor man to-day justice is absolutely hopeless." It is God's truth, and this, too, in a government of the people, by the people, for the people, but little more than a century old. Mr. John Graham Brooks at the same meeting said: "We are as lawless a people now as were ever classed among civilized people." Laws are bought and paid for; judges are packed upon the benches; and decisions are indicated and obtained; and judges are used to construct laws, before whom these very laws must come for judicial construction.

The Appellate Court held that "the power to tax necessarily implies the power to exempt." The right to give money to individuals necessarily implies the right to take money from individuals—hence robbery becomes a constitutional right.

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ROMAN NUMERATION.

To the Editor of the Sunday Journal:

A letter from David O'Connor appeared in the Sunday Journal of July 14, in which he expressed the belief that 1900 should be written MCM., and you warmly backed him in his position.

In this morning's Journal appears a photographic reproduction of the Yale bicentennial medal, the reverse bearing the letters MDCCCCI. for 1901.

Cyclopaedic information does not cover the case so far as my immediate resources go, and I ask for information. Does the addition of the final I have anything to do with the use of the combination MDCCCCI, instead of MCMI, by Yale University, or are we to consider Yale University as a whole, and the designer, Mr. Bela Lyon Pratt, B. F. A., in particular, as "crass and inexcusable ignorant?"

WALDO E. CLARK.

Providence, Oct. 23.

(The final I has nothing to do with the case. It is indeed surprising that Yale should countenance the erratic Roman numeration that appears on her bicentennial medal, but not more surprising than that any Rhode Islander should look to Connecticut for authority when we have at home our own Brown University, which uses on its buildings the MCMI that is the correct and logical way of writing 1901 in Roman numerals.—Ed.)

Had Yale ever seen the "reasoning" of the *Journal* on this subject that university would never have done such an "erratic" thing, but being regular subscribers for BOOK NOTES she has stumbled. So we in Rhode Island must believe what Brown University does is right, against all other educated men, must we? The *Journal* cannot produce a competently educated member of the faculty or the trustees who will stand behind MCMI for 1901.

The most disgraceful naval episode in American history has been disclosed by the Schley investigation. It will make no difference what the court says, the verdict of the American people is fixed, and wholly in Schley's favor. The newspapers have largely allowed themselves to be used against him by the nasty ring at Washington.

The *Criterion* for November has a very interesting and very beautifully illustrated article by James Huneker on "Munich and its Wagner Theatre." Mr. Huneker by reason of his acute musical training is admirably qualified to write on such a subject. The *Criterion* is coming rapidly to the front rank among the modern monthlies, and at prices so low as to be almost ridiculous—\$1.00 per year.

The price of kerosene oil has been raised to consumers here in Providence 20 per cent. during the month of October. It is merely robbery under the forms of laws and the direct cause of anarchy. Rockefeller never moves unless surrounded by an armed guard.

We note from the monthly Bulletin just issued that Dr. Swarts, "Commissioner of Public Health," an office, by the way, unknown to our laws, the statement that for the nine months 15 December, 1901, to 15 September, 1901, there was 125 cases of small-pox treated medically and "many more cases never treated medically." Of those not treated medically none died; of those treated medically (5) five died. Now recall the *Journal* scares.

The November *Century* is one of the most beautifully illustrated periodicals ever issued for so small a price, and its papers on "American Humor" are beyond praise.

BOOKS FOR SALE BY Sidney S. Rider, 73 Almy Street.

Old Church Music—The Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Musick, by Bartholomew Brown and others. Published at Boston, Mass., 1810. It once belonged to Richard Eddy, who was a subscriber for Dr. Benedict's book above advertised. Mr. Eddy then dwelt in Providence.....\$1.00

Memoirs of the Life and Religious Experience of Ray Potter, Minister of the Gospel at Pawtucket, written by himself and printed here in Providence in 1829, is here offered for sale at \$1.25. No clergyman ever living at Pawtucket caused a more general discussion than did Mr. Potter. The letter written by Mr. Potter to Lorenzo Dow in demination of Free Masonry (Mr. Potter being a Free Mason) is appended to this copy. It is, while very serious, decidedly comical.

Rhoda Thornton's Girlhood is the title of a story which the poet Whittier pronounced "a very successful picture of New England life in its local colonies and characterization. It was written by Mrs. Mary E. Pratt, wife of a very worthy and well-known citizen of Pawtucket. The chief character in the story, Deborah Gill, was a wealthy Quaker lady, living in Smithfield. Book Notes gave a history of things connected with this lady in 1886. A copy of this review is inserted in the copy now offered for sale. The book is no longer in the market. The copy now offered will be \$1.25.

A Book of Curious Historical Research.—Clarendon and Whitlock Compared, to which is occasionally added a comparison between the History of the Rebellion and other histories of the Civil War, proving very plainly that the editions of the Lord Clarendon's History have hardly left one fact or one character on the Parliament side represented; that the characters are all satire, or panegyrick, and the facts "adapted" to the one or the other as best suited with their design. 8 vo, London, 1727.....\$2.00

This book was anonymous; it was written by John Oldmixon, himself an author of a History of England; now see how he stands. "Unsupported by evidence Oldmixon is of no weight whatever."—*Macaulay*. "Was himself guilty of the crimes of which he so loudly accused others."—*Disraeli*. On the other side, note what Mr. Hallam says of Clarendon: "Dangerous to the soundness of our historical conclusions."—"his negligence as to truth are full as striking as his excellencies." But modern historical research is most clearly, most strongly and successfully on Mr. Oldmixon's side.

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BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

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SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1901.

Vol. 18.
No. 24.

Cutting Flint Glass.

How little any of us know concerning the manufacture of glass. How fine white sand, with which is mixed Minium (red lead), potash, nitre, and collet (which last is broken glass), when melted and bleached with arsenic, becomes crystal, or flint glass. The cost is high because the production is a matter of scientific manipulation. The value of the product depends upon the transparency, uniformity, sparkle and freedom from color which it exhibits. When one desires to know fine glass, look for those qualities. The manufacture from the first is a matter of science; but then comes the cutting, which is a mechanical manipulation in the hands of skilled men, which becomes an actual fine art. It was so with the hammering of iron when Benvenuto Cellini held the hammer. Well cut flint glass is an object of pure delight to every educated person. For all such persons know the necessity of pure intellect which was required and supplied for the production of it. This ornamentation, called cutting, or engraving, is really grinding on a wheel; sand and water being dropped upon the wheel as the work proceeds, being manipulated by the hands, eyes and brains of an artist. The product may indeed be described as a "Thing of Beauty,"

and what that is John Keats so well describes:—

A thing of beauty is a joy forever,
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness.

It is our ability to understand and appreciate it which increases, and not the thing of beauty; that, educates us until at last we develop an understanding of it. All these ideas came from receiving a very beautiful little book one day by post entitled "Things Beautiful."

In it was a card, with the compliments of the Tilden-Thurber Company, and another card, saying 'Will you kindly favor us by acknowledgment of the receipt of this book, and oblige, very respectfully, the Libbey Glass Company of Toledo, Ohio. These are our acknowledgements. This company are makers of the finest flint glass ware and Tilden and Thurber are its sole representatives in this city. The writer has never admitted that he had a weakness; but if he has it lies along the line of fine cut glass. So, when this beautifully illustrated book came, the desire was intense to see the "things" themselves, and the book was devoured, metaphorically. Then I went to see the "Things Beautiful," as well as the "boys" who had them on exhibition. My first feeling was that of poverty, that I could not possess such things; but my bewailing was over in an in-

stant; for I reflected that I would get more good by seeing, than many men could ever get by buying; did Cræsus get more benefit from seeing a glorious rising of the sun than I can get; then, too, consolation came with a partly told proverb on the bottom of one of the pages, "Better a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith," and then my mind quieted, to the end that I might look for that sparkle and brilliancy which I knew such "Things Beautiful" should have; a young man, assiduous, tried to help me, but it was a time when I needed not help; I have read "that of the deepest and richest part of a man's intellectual life he is himself unconscious; and that his most fruitful thinking goes on without his own direction, nor by the direction of others," and so I only desired

quiet, that I might draw inspiration, even for a moment, for the "Things Beautiful" which stood before me, and I recalled Olivia, whose beauty Viola described as "most radiant, exquisite and unmatchable," and that just describes what I saw.

Are we to be forever robbed by laws made by Congress to "protect" us? Must men pay \$50 for a sewing machine made here in Providence, which for more than twenty years has been sold all over England for from \$20 to \$25.

Morally rotten as the Boston School Committee has just been shown to be, it is incarnate virtue when compared with the School Committee of Providence as it has existed for many years.

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Lying and Stealing in the Schools.

Mr. Ray Greene Huling is a Rhode Island man; a trustee of Brown University—now head master of the English High School of Cambridge, Mass. He delivered an address before the Middlesex County Schoolmasters' Club recently on "Moral Instruction," in which, the *Herald* says:

"Mr. Huling arrived at the conclusion that there are a great many more children attending school to-day who are willing to lie and indulge in dishonest practices than was formerly the case. Those offending in this respect, he said, are found more often in the fourth classes than at any other stage."

At nearly the same time President Eliot of Harvard, before the Twentieth Century Club, according to the *Herald*, used this language:

"As a nation, he said, we have experienced, along with much success, failure of various sorts in our efforts to educate the whole people. It was a stu-

pendous undertaking, and the difficulties have increased with every generation. Our forefathers expected miracles of prompt enlightenment, and we are disappointed that diffused education has not defended us against vices, disorders, crime, insanity and follies."

The tremendous danger in the use of cow's milk as an article of food for human beings is continually brought to newspaper notice by eminent medical men. When we look back through the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries in this country, and note the fatal destruction to human life here by its continuous use, the wonder grows that there is anybody left to tell the story.

The "Constitutional" proceedings in Alabama and Connecticut positively make the Dorr War in Rhode Island respectable. They should have a court to "titriate" things, then they would have no need of constitutional conventions.

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Vaccinating Children with "Lock Jaw."

The official publication of the State Board of Health, the "*Monthly*" *Bulletin*, states the small pox situation in this state. "From the middle of December, 1900, to the 15th September, 1901, there have occurred about 125 cases, *with five deaths.*" Undoubtedly *many cases* were not diagnosed and have passed through the disease to the stage of desquamation (skin peeling), without receiving medical attendance." (*Month. Bull.* May-Sept. 1901, p. 52). Not one of the latter died.

A dispatch from Camden, N. J., 15th Nov., gives these interesting items:

Two more deaths from lockjaw, credited to improper vaccination, were recorded to-day. Out of six cases there have been four deaths. Annie Cochran, the child whose illness was reported yesterday, died last night, being ill less than three days. The girl was vaccinated three weeks ago and was out Mon-

day last. She was stricken Tuesday. Her father declares he will seek to fix the responsibility for the death of his daughter.

Another death reported after vaccination is that of Frank Cavallo. He was vaccinated about four weeks ago. About a week later his arm became inflamed. He rapidly grew worse and a physician was summoned, but his services were to no purpose. Death resulted. There have now resulted from these vaccinations 6 deaths in Camden.

The continuous attempts made by interested New York newspapers, in using the reports of Bank Exchanges in that city as indication of "assure of business success is the veriest of shams. It comes from the method of *double* trust financing; together with stock speculation, in watered stocks on windy checks. Within nine months here in Rhode Island nine business men the the prime of life have killed themselves because of such business prosperity.

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A very neatly printed pamphlet has been recently printed bearing the title "Our American Flag—Unique features of its conception and adoption—Original and interesting ideas presented in." An address by Franklin B. Ham, before the pupils of the Vineyard Street Grammar School, Providence, R. I., June 14th, 1901. The 125th anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the flag of the United States. The original act creating the flag said it should be "alternately red and white, thirteen stripes." This does not say in set phrase which color should be placed at the top or at the bottom of the flag; and so for some years either color was used until at last a specific law was enacted. The original law proceeds: "The union shall be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." The red color in the stripes was to be outside, both at the top and at the bottom. The flag of the East India Company, made at about the same time, has thirteen strips, exactly like the United States, and with a blue union, but with no stars.

Mr. Ham's idea is that the "blue field means something because it is at the top of the flag; and that every white stripe has its own peculiar meaning. The blue field is after the heavens above us; the stars shine in the night

time that we may have some light in the darkness; on the flag they symbolize the power of this government now shining all over the world. The white stripes symbolize virtue, honor, truth, justice, law, order; that the greatest sacrifice that a man can make in defence of his country and his country's honor is blood; hence the alternate stripes of red. Thus I have condensed the original ideas of Mr. Ham. It is not the first time that poetical sentiments have been attached to the symbols of the flag. Here follow the sentiments uttered by the poet Alfred B. Street:

"The stars represent a constellation of States rising in the west. The idea was taken from the constellation Lyra which, in the hands of Orpheus, signified harmony. The blue in the field was taken from the Covenanters' banner in Scotland—significant also of the league and covenant of the united colonies against oppression, and ennobling the virtues of vigilance, perseverance and justice. The stars were disposed in a circle symbolizing the perpetuity of the union. The ring like the encircling serpent of the Egyptians signifies eternity. The thirteen stripes showed with the stars the number of the United Colonies and denoted submission of the states to the Union, as well as equality

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among themselves * * the red color, which in Roman days was the symbol of defence, denotes daring, and the white purity."

It would thus appear that Mr. Ham is not the first to accord poetic symbolism to those men who adopted the first form of this flag. As a matter of fact the flag as now existing has been a work of evolution.

The price of kerosene oil to consumers here in Providence was raised 20 per cent. during the month of October. On the 16th of December a final dividend for the year will be paid to the stockholders. This dividend, declared by the directors Nov. 6, brings the total profit distributions for the current year up to 48 per cent.

As the capital stock of the company is \$100,000,000, it will be seen that its stockholders will receive as profits from

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their holdings \$48,000,000 for the year.

Of this amount John D. Rockefeller, who is the largest stockholder, will receive \$16,000,000, if the current belief that he owns one-third of the total capital stock of the company be correct.

The oil trust distributed \$48,000,000 to its stockholders last year, so that in the two years the Standard Oil Company has paid out \$96,000,000, or nearly the amount of its capital stock.

It is merely robbery done under the forms of law, and the direct cause of anarchy. It is, in truth, itself *anarchy*. Mr. Rockefeller never moves unless surrounded by an armed guard, owing to his popularity with the masses.

There may have been something sillier than the stuff published editorially in the Boston Symphony Concert Programs last year, but if such things exist we cannot recall them. Relief came at last, for now somebody, spelling his name PHILIP HALE, writes the editorials, and now suffocation does not follow the reading of them. We all like courage. Hale is a man of courage. We all like to read the writings of a man who has something to say. Hale always has something to say. We all are influenced by men of education. Hale is educated. He knows what he writes about. Hale is a constant writer for the *Musical Courier* which comes to us every Thursday with musical news from all over the globe. Its editorials are bright and crisp, and exhibit a courage indomitable, while there is never a sign of that nauseating nonsense which infiltrates so much of what is published as newspaper musical criticism.

The *Nation* of 14th November prints another luminous letter from England concerning the word "Malahack." Such nonsense is worth printing only in the *New York Journal*.

Albert J. Beverage, United States Senator from Indiana, has spent the past five months in the Far East investigating commercial and political conditions, studying international relations, appraising National resources, and conferring with the men who are establishing the Eastern policy of the European powers. The vast amount of information thus secured at first hand Senator Beveridge will embody in a series of noteworthy papers, the first of which appeared November 16 in the *Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia.

There is one feature of the *Christian*

Science Sentinel of peculiar excellence. It is that entitled "Items of Interest." It is a weekly summary of the news of the week arranged under specific heads, such as "National," "Foreign," "Industrial," "Commercial" and "General." The condensation is scientific in that all the actual knowledge is not condensed out of the paragraphs. The chief occupation of a reader of newspapers now is to unlearn to-day all that he learned yesterday; but by following this summary in the *Christian Science Sentinel* you escape absorbing the daily lies of the newspaper.

BOOKS FOR SALE BY Sidney S. Rider, 73 Almy Street.

Old Church Music—The Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Musick, by Bartholomew Brown and others. Published at Boston, Mass., 1810. It once belonged to Richard Eddy, who was a subscriber for Dr. Benedict's book above advertised. Mr. Eddy then dwelt in Providence.....\$1.00

Henry J. Raymond's (founder of the *New York Times*), *Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln*. (An illustration how honest earnestness in politics is a surer guide to success than any amount of money used in bribery and political trickery. This book, unfortunately, now is scarce. Price, \$5.00, and it is well worth the money.

There was published in Providence, in 1840, a book with the title a "DIS-SERTATION ON FIRE." It gave its own reason for existence—as being reflections concerning the operation of the laws of Nature. It was written by a physician then practicing "medicine" here, Dr. Hosea Humphrey. This learned medicine man, who prescribed a piece of the "Jaw bone of a dog" to one afflicted with hydrophobia, that to be mixed with "verdigrease" scraped from a buried copper of George the

First. This was in fact a law of New York enacted in 1814. Bleeding is prescribed for *meazles*. Among the causes which this learned "medicaster" gives for Tetanus or Lock Jaw, he has omitted Vaccination, the latest known cause, whereby six deaths took place. Never was there a book of such besotted ignorance, and yet this conceited ass writes this: "Nothing can be more surprising to those who have correct ideas of the matter, than that the attempts of the most ignorant medicaster should succeed, to impose on mankind." (p. 87); and this: "Concerning the use of medicines, it may be observed that much of the benefit that might otherwise be derived from the best practice is lost by the conceitedness, obstinacy or ignorance of nurses." (p. 72). But while utter nonsense, the reading of it is great fun. Price \$1.25, and a very rare book in these days.

Spark's *Life of Benjamin Franklin*—(In the light of the present generation an old fogey.) Price \$1.25.

Abbott's *Life of the Emperor, Napoleon III*. (Showing how even an ass can successfully, for a time at least, manipulate politics.) Price \$1.50.

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SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1901.

Vol. 18.
No. 25.

How It Looks to Outsiders.

On the 26th November the Springfield *Republican* published a letter from Henry B. Metcalf, of Pawtucket, to which the editor fixed this heading: "The Outrage Upon Providence.—How the Rhode Island Legislature took away home rule." On the day following the Boston *Herald* thus editorially commented on the Metcalf letter:

Mr. Henry B. Metcalf writes to the Springfield *Republican* in exposure of a scheme by which the mayor of Providence, after having been elected by a majority of several thousands, had the power to make appointments of the city police taken from him by a law passed in the Rhode Island Legislature. This was done because the mayor was a Democrat, though a Democrat who had so much the confidence of the Republicans that about half of them voted for him at the polls. These barefaced attempts to secure party offices are in themselves very disgusting, and when the privilege of having appointments made to them through the elected agents of the people is denied it is an outrage. Mr. Metcalf, who is not a Democrat, expresses a manly indignation in view of this mean and worse than mean proceeding.

The New York *Evening Post* also commented. Such legislation is as discreditable as were the "ripper" bills of Quay, whereby cities were deprived of their municipal governments.

"Had the Providence police been as rotten as that of New York under Mayor Van Wyck and William S. Devery, the action of the Republican legislature would still be utterly without excuse. For one thing, the performance in Rhode Island, like Platt's in New York and Quay's in Pennsylvania, was never for an instant intended to benefit the city or state, but was continued simply to snatch patronage or gain plunder from certain interests. Yet were the assaults on home rule prompted by the highest motives, instead of the lowest it would none the less be foredoomed to failure. In the long run no city can be redeemed by the force of outside opinion or by law imposed from without. The salvation of New York, of Philadelphia, of Pittsburg and of Providence depends on the civic virtue of their inhabitants. State constabulary laws may afford temporary relief, but in the very process they destroy that spirit of self-reliance which is essential to the existence of a democracy. If Philadelphia and Pittsburg and Providence are

accord, they must stew in their own juice till they are ready.

Lastly comes the *Republican* again to the question:

There was a mass-meeting of indignant Providence citizens last week to protest against the proceeding. Providence clergymen denounced the act in the churches, and one of Rhode Island's most respected citizens, H. B. Metcalf, of Pawtucket, has written a letter to *The Republican*, many miles away, to expose the situation. These facts indicate a considerable area of indignation and disturbance, but the *Providence Journal* is mute. It said nothing about the assault on home rule in Providence. What is the matter in Rhode Island? Rev. E. Talmage Root, in introducing Henry D. Lloyd the other evening to a Providence audience, said that "one man holds the reins of the Legislature." Does that man also hold a gag over the clarion voice of the

Providence Journal, which has so often been a credit to independent journalism in America? It cannot be.

The trouble with the *Journal* is that it has either members of its "staff" or employes on both the License Commission and on the Police Commission, and hence it is a party in interest. There is a clause in the Constitution of Rhode Island which reads concerning every voter legally qualified to vote to impose a tax, or upon any other question, "Every such voter shall thereafter have a right to vote in the election of all civil officers, and on all questions in all legal town meetings or ward meetings." This is my own constitutional right. Can the General Assembly give Gov. Gregory the power to deprive me of this right, or is a Police Commissioner *not a civil officer*?

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No man ever lived in this country with a keener political sense than the late President McKinley. It was the possession of this gift which made him President. The keenness of his scent for coming political changes or forces has no parallel save among the brute creation. Mr. McKinley was the mere agent of the Trusts. Standing in this relation, that he should have made his reciprocity speech on the day before he was murdered would be astounding, but for the fact that he had detected coming political changes. It was that, and that alone, which led this father of "protective" tariffs to make this assault upon them.

If anybody wishes any proof of Mr. Havemeyer's gentle reminder that the *tariff was the mother of all trusts*, let him look for a moment at the procession of trust agents to Washington to head off Mr. Babcock. This gentleman thus states his ideas: "Where, by changed conditions,

tariff duties have become exorbitant, far beyond the needs of protection, I would put them where they would amply protect labor, but not to a point that would create a monopoly of trade and raise prices to consumers."

As, for instance, why keep enormous tariffs on sewing machines, thus by law enabling a manufacturer to make the people here pay upward of \$75 while selling it to all foreigners for \$25. Then continues Mr. Babcock:

"The question this Congress will be called upon to answer is, Will it permit a tariff duty to remain in force to enable a trust to pay dividends on watered stock?

"There has been a great deal of talk about the 'small manufacturer.' I want to give the small manufacturer all the protection he needs. But bear this in mind: The small manufacturers in the steel and iron business that are capitalized legitimately,

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that have no watered stock, that are run upon strictly business principles, can pay dividends with a rate of tariff upon which the steel trust would have to pass its dividends on its common and preferred stock. The trust needs the exorbitant tariff to keep up prices in order to pay dividends upon its great volume of watered stock. The trust is making enormous profits. The small fellows, of course, are following the prices set by the trust, but they do not need any such tariff in order to enable them to make a handsome profit on their operations.

"There is my whole proposition in brief. It is not a question of revenue, but one of protecting the consumer against exorbitant prices, and still giving the small manufacturer adequate protection against foreign competition.

That these questions will have to be met in the near future all men who have read Mr. McKirley's last

speech with an understanding eye must know. Immediately following comes this from Senator Morgan, of Alabama, for twenty-five years in Congress. Senator Morgan says:

"A great reaction against the present tariff system is being experienced, and the work of the promoters of the present law is recoiling upon them. The people are beginning to appreciate how little advantage they derive from the high protective tariff enacted, not for their benefit, but for the benefit of the big manufacturers.

"The people are awaking to the fact that they are paying more for goods manufactured in our own country than foreigners are paying for the same class of goods made here and shipped abroad. By taxing our own people, the American manufacturer is enabled to sell his products abroad cheaper than we can buy them here at home. Then we hear a great deal about the balance of trade in our favor, and our people are the ones who are paying for it.

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"Only certain classes can be benefited by reciprocity treaties; the people at large will derive no value from them. Like the tariff schedules, they are negotiated to benefit certain interests."

Immense briberies by giving active men in Congress great packages of their watered stocks, just as was done with the "Credit Mobilier stock," may cause delay, but it will not avail. It will be easier to dam Niagara with "American Economists" then head off this great benefit.

"Kate Greenaway, the Illustrator of Childhood," is the title of a daintily pictured article contributed to the *Christmas Review of Reviews* by Ernest Knauff. One of the illustrations is a portrait of Miss Greenaway, whose face was but slightly known on this side of the water, although her handiwork, in the form of the most artistic drawings employed for the illustration of children's books, has been familiar to American little folks and their elders for a quarter of a century.

The *Woman's Home Companion* gives a most excellent paper concerning Madame Nordica, with beautiful portraits. It seems almost as if

we know her, for she had very intimate relations in our city.

The January number of the *Woman's Home Companion* will contain the second article in the series of Famous Singers. It will deal with the beautiful American artist Emma Eames.

Does the course of the men who control military affairs in England toward General Buller show that the English military management is good, or does an aristocratic ass make a skillful war strategist?

Teaching a person to sing is not "producing" a voice; the voice was already there; nor is working on the "physiology" of the voice, because the voice has no "physiology;" it consists in assisting a person in the development of the voice, in uttering harmonious sound, solidly and steadily, and in such manner as will neither tire nor wear out the person's power to utter. On just these lines the Boston "*Musical Record and Review*" describes "The Culture and Training of the Voice," and the "Style and Expression in Singing." Now in case you are taking lessons in singing, you cannot use 50 cents to better advantage than by subscribing for

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this little periodical. It will teach you how to aid and assist your teacher in developing your power, *by your own assistance.*

There are in these United States proper about 75,000,000 of people. There are no medical statistics of which I am cognizant showing the number of times during the past mosquito season that these people were "bitten." Suppose, on an average, each person was "bitten" twenty times; there must have been 1,500,000,000 "bites in this country during that season. Now calculate how many cases of "yellow fever" and of "malaria" followed these bites. The learned editor of the *Journal* gives this humorous explanation of the transmission of yellow fever by means of mosquito vaccination and how it was stopped in Cuba owing "to the methods of *disinfection* employed by order of the military governor."

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To disinfect is to destroy putrefaction. Is a living mosquito in a state of putrefaction, or whence arose the case of yellow fever by which the mosquito became contaminated? A mosquito in order to transmit must first himself contract the disease.

The Lonsdale Company was incorporated with a par value of its stock \$1000 per share. It is engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. When John Nicholas Brown died this stock was valued in his inventory at \$2250 per share. This is no indication of its value in the market. The property of this corporation has been exempted from taxation. Such an act is infamous. It has been done under the decision of the Appellate Court in the East Providence cases. Will men never wake to this terrible condition? Remember, safety to property means safety to the little property of the poor. When you take off the tax from this very rich corporation, you necessarily put it upon the poor householder.

The Christmas number of *The Century* (December) is, if possible, handsomer than the November number. The cover design, by J. C. Leyendecker—two angels holding aloft the infant Jesus—is printed in eight colors on a creamy background; and the frontispiece is one of four full-page pictures, in tints, by Maxfield Parrish, accompanying the text of Milton's "L'Allegro." Following this comes a paper on "Christmas in France," by Mme. Bentzon, with drawings of children by Boutet de Monvel, one of the greatest of living artists in the presentation of the

characteristics of childhood. This precedes a poem by Anita Fitch, "The Steeple Builders," with four full-page decorative designs in tint by Orson Lowell. Then follows "The Mystery Play; Christmas at the Cross-Roads Farm," by Elizabeth Cherry Walsh, with designs by Charlotte Harding. "The Christmas Angel," a poem by Clinton Scollard, is accompanied by a full-page drawing, in tint, by Miss Armstrong, and pages on pages of just such things.

"Famous Artists in Grand Opera" is the title of a series to begin in the December number of the *Woman's Home Companion*. Gustav Kobbe is the author, and the first sketch is of Madame Lillian Nordica.

Of what use is a Constitution in Rhode Island; the General Assembly violates it every day—and the Court sustains the General Assembly; and the Judges hold office at the will of that body.

BOOKS FOR SALE BY Sidney S. Rider, 73 Almy Street.

Old Church Music—The Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Musick, by Bartholomew Brown and others. Published at Boston, Mass., 1810. It once belonged to Richard Eddy, who was a subscriber for Dr. Benedict's book above advertised. Mr. Eddy then dwell in Providence.....\$1.00

Henry J. Raymond's (founder of the *New York Times*), *Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln*. (An illustration how honest earnestness in politics is a surer guide to success than any amount of money used in bribery and political trickery. This book, unfortunately, now is scarce. Price, \$5.00, and it is well worth the money.

There was published in Providence, in 1840, a book with the title a "DIS-SERTATION ON FIRE." It gave its own reason for existence—as being reflections concerning the operation of the laws of Nature. It was written by a physician then practicing "medicine" here, Dr. Hosea Humphrey. This learned medicine man, who prescribed a piece of the "Jaw bone of a dog" to one afflicted with hydrophobia, that to be mixed with "verdigrease" scraped from a buried copper of George the

First. This was in fact a law of New York enacted in 1814. Bleeding is prescribed for *meazles*. Among the causes which this learned "medicaster" gives for Tetanus or Lock Jaw, he has omitted Vaccination, the latest known cause, whereby six deaths took place. Never was there a book of such besotted ignorance, and yet this conceited ass writes this: "Nothing can be more surprising to those who have correct ideas of the matter, than that the attempts of the most ignorant medicaster should succeed, to impose on mankind." (p. 87); and this: "Concerning the use of medicines, it may be observed that much of the benefit that might otherwise be derived from the best practice is lost by the conceitedness, obstinacy or ignorance of nurses." (p. 72). But while utter nonsense, the reading of it is great fun. Price \$1.25, and a very rare book in these days.

Spark's *Life of Benjamin Franklin*—(In the light of the present generation an old fogey.) Price \$1.25.

Abbott's *Life of the Emperor, Napoleon III*. (Showing how even an ass can successfully, for a time at least, manipulate politics.) Price \$1.50.

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Vol. 18.
No. 26.

THE PERRY-BOGERT MARRIAGE.

And the Historical Antecedents Connected Therewith.

Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Anjou, was betrothed to King Henry VI. of England. A conference was held by the King with certain of his counsellors, on certain questions, when the Duke of Exeter touched the question of dower, the Earl of Suffolk answered:

"A dower, my lord! disgrace not so
your King,
That he should be so abject, base and
poor
To choose for wealth and not for perfect love.

Henry is able to enrich a queen,
And not to seek a queen to make him
rich.

(*Shakespeare I., Henry VI., Act V., Scene 5.*)

On Thursday, December 19, 1901, at Worcester, Massachusetts, were married Mr. Marsden Jasael Perry, of Providence, R. I., and Mrs. Marian Lincoln Bogert, of Worcester, Mass. These people are to dwell here in Providence, and hence we are entitled to regard it as a Rhode Island marriage, but beyond this we must remember that the life work of Mr. Perry has been wholly performed

here in Providence, and that he has contributed, more than has any other man, to develop so many great enterprises, all tending to minister to the material comforts of men; this makes the marriage a Rhode Island incident. Moreover, it is one of the most interesting marital incidents that has yet taken place in this state; and for this reason is well worth my consideration. Most men grasp thoughts slowly. The development of an idea is often a complex problem. Let me therefore explain the meaning of my paragraph. Mr. Perry's tireless energy in the development of electric power here, and the application of it, as rapidly as it has been understood, to so many uses, has introduced lucrative employment to great numbers of men; but it has done much more; it has brought the possibility of good homes to thousands of men, where dreams of homes before had resulted in nothing more tangible than castles in the air. Concerning Mr. Perry's many other industrial enterprises I cannot speak; but concerning one other of his works I need not be

silent—I mean his gathering of a Shakespearean library, second to no other similar library in the world. He conceived, projected and executed it alone and by himself. It seems to me, albeit with some such experience, to be stupendous.

Mrs. Marian Lincoln Bogert, the bride, is a Massachusetts lady (a word not here used in the conventional sense, but in the sense of a thoroughbred), from the days when her earliest New England ancestor, Edward Winslow, set his foot on Plymouth Rock, for he came in the *Mayflower*. The lady came from the earliest and the best New England stock, that of Plymouth, but of her ancestry I will speak later.

In March, 1627, the Council of Plymouth, England, controlling the lands north from the Plymouth settlement in New England, sold to certain gentlemen the large tract which became the colony

of Massachusetts Bay. Richard Perry was one of the purchasers. The year following, 1628, the King, Charles the First gave them the first charter for that Colony. Richard Perry was one of the first assistants, and one of those selected to write the instructions for Mr. Endicott, who was sent out as the first Governor. (Hutchinson's History, Mass. 1795. v. I. p. 16.) Among Richard Perry's associates in this charter were John Humphrey and Isaac Johnson. Elsewhere herein it is shown that Isaac Johnson was the husband of Arabella Lincoln, daughter of the Countess of Lincoln, who was so closely connected with the beginnings of New England history; and thus early in this history began the close relations of the ancestors of both the contracting parties to this marriage. (Mathew's Magnalia, Folio, 1702, p. 16, also Hutchinson's Collection of Original Papers, I, 1769, I-23.)

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Mr. Perry is also descended from early and excellent Plymouth stock; his earliest ancestor, Anthony Perry, was active in the Eastern division of the Plymouth, and to his active energy and foresight the lands which now form the towns of Cumberland, Rhode Island and Attleboro, Massachusetts, together with a large portion of the towns of Mansfield and Norton, were transferred from barbarism to civilization.

It seems like romance to relate that Jasael Perry, the second ancestor of Marsden J. Perry, and Samuel Lincoln, the second ancestor in Marian Lincoln Bogert's (Lincoln line), both fought side by side in the Great Swamp fight with the Indians on the 19th of December, 1675. But it is not romance, and well may these people have an honest pride in the results which followed this action so early in our colonial history.

I return to the ancestry of Marian Lincoln Bogert, and this takes us back

to pre-historic times, in so far as Plymouth in New England is concerned. Alexander Young in editing an edition of Gov. Bradford's History prepared this note concerning the Lincoln family, which family, Mr. Young says, "had a more intimate connection with the New England settlements and must have felt a deeper interest in their success than any other noble house in England." Gov. Bradford mentions the "Countess of Lincoline;" thereupon Mr. Young relates her history. "The Countess of Lincoln was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Knevet and dowager of Thomas, 3rd Earl of that noble house, who died January 15, 1619. This lady is described by Arthur Collins, the most learned heraldic writer in England in the 17th and 18th centuries, as "a lady of great piety and virtue." Cotton Mather describes her family as "the best of any nobleman then (1620) in England." Speaking of a daughter of the Countess of Lincoln, which daugh-

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ter married Isaac Johnson and came to New England, but who died six weeks after her arrival, Cotton Mather said: "She came from a paradise of plenty and pleasure in the family of a noble earldom, into a wilderness of want and took New England in her way to heaven." (Mather's *Magnalia*, Folio 1702, p. 21.)

Mr. Young relates that "two of the first magistrates of the Massachusetts colony lived many years in the Countess of Lincoln's family as stewards. Frances, a daughter of the Countess, married John, son and heir of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who took so active a part in the attempt to colonize New England." This was especially in Maine, as the territory is now called. Two of Mrs. Bogert's (now Mrs. Perry's) ancestors became Governors of that province. "Two other daughters of the Countess, Susan and Arabella, married two other of the principal colonists of Massachusetts, John Humphrey and Isaac Johnson,

and came with their husbands to America." (Young's *Chronicles of Plymouth*, 1841, p. 75). The men who planted the Massachusetts Bay Colony, as is related by Cotton Mather, "equipped a fleet consisting of ten or eleven ships, whereof the Admiral was *The Arabella*, so called in honor of the Right Honorable, the lady Arabella Johnson, at that time on board the ship; arrived at Boston in July, 1630." This lady was the youngest daughter of the Countess of Lincoln. (Mather's *Magnalia*, Folio 1702, p. 21).

Among Mrs. Bogert's (now Mrs. Marsden Perry's) ancestors were Edward Winslow, as hereinbefore stated; he was the most distinguished Governor of Plymouth; his son Josiah, also the lady's ancestor, was also Governor of that colony about the time of its absorption by Massachusetts.

Josiah Winslow married in 1657 Penelope Pelham, daughter of Herbert Pelham, of Cambridge, Mass. The mother of Penelope Pelham was Elea-

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nor Percy, daughter of Henry Percy, 3rd Earl of Northumberland. Eleanor Percy married Reginald West, the 1st Lord Delaware, and was, through her ancestress, Mary Plantagonet, who married Henry Percy, the Earl of Northumberland, a lineal descendant of Henry, 3rd King of England. The Lincolns came from Hingham in England, and Hingham in Plymouth Colony was named in honor of their ancient home. In later days came Levi Lincoln, the lady's great grandfather, who dwelt at Worcester and was a statesman. He held many of the highest positions both in the Massachusetts and general government. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His son Enoch became Governor of Maine, and his son Levi, who was Mrs. Perry's grandfather, was long Governor of Massachusetts, besides holding many judicial positions.

Another distinguished member of this family was Gen. Benjamin Lincoln. He began his military service in June, 1776, in command of the expedition which cleared Boston Harbor of British ships; he was throughout in constant service until 1781, when he became Secretary of War. Washington was his friend through all the struggle. After the war he became

a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Such is the illustrious line of this lady's ancestry. Nothing better exists in New England. By this marriage the opportunity is given to her to find for herself a place of honor in so illustrious a line.

When we consider the work done by the wife of George Bancroft, the greatest American historian, and that done by the wife of James Greene, the greatest of modern English historical writers, and of Mary Cowden Clark in Shakespearean studies we can but congratulate Mrs. Perry in the field which is now open to her, a field to which so few women have opportunity of entrance. The lady is young, well-educated, and refined—almost immortality in within her easy reach.

The home of these people here is to be the stately colonial mansion built by John Brown in 1786, in which were used the designs of Palladio. Let me for a moment consider the tremendous business energy of John Brown. In the light of these conditions the question becomes interesting. In connection with that which we now denominate *business*, the mind of John Brown was, of his time, the foremost in Rhode Island. He was the first to open commerce with the East Indies;

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he was the first to project great bridges here; he was the first to cause the paving of streets; he was a leading spirit in 1796 to construct a canal to Worcester and thence to the Connecticut River. It failed because the Massachusetts General Court would not charter it; in 1789 he clipped his own flock, spun his own cloth in his own mill, and wore the clothes in this colonial mansion; he was a great political leader in the war of the Revolution, and a foremost worker for the Constitution of the U. S.; he was a large benefactor of books to the college library; he was the first projector of a bank, and the first projector of Fire and Marine insurance companies in Rhode Island. These, and a great many more things like in character, were done by John Brown. He died, and there came to dwell in his house a man who in so many ways suggests that John Brown was his prototype; as we sum up the work of Mr.

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Perry as everybody must see it, this thought becomes more and more clear. Must I then reopen for thought the Orphic mysteries, or admit the doctrines of Pythagoras concerning Metempsychosis, which Plato also believed; has the soul of John Brown, seeking affinity, sought this living spirit as its companion, and thus led this new occupant to Brown's last abode here as a man? The thought is most suggestive. The writer wishes these people happiness without alloy and a Merry Christmas.

Misdirected Mail.

The postmaster of Cincinnati has recently prepared a paper upon this subject which has been summarized as follows. It seems incredible.

"In March, 1901, I found by the reports made in the Cincinnati Post Office that there had been handled in the mailing division 943,385, and in the delivery division 533,675, making a total of 1,476,060 misdirected letters in one year. This appalling fact led me to examine the methods and ascertain the cause for this condition, and to seek a remedy which might result in an improvement of the service. I found that the newspapers were ready and willing to render assistance and publish the conditions and a warning to the people to exercise more care. But this remedy seemed inadequate. I addressed a letter to Dr. R. G. Boone, Superintendent of the Public Schools, and informed him of the number of misdirected letters that passed through this office, and asked him if my letter, which set forth the conditions fully, could not be read to the pupils in the public schools, so as to awaken a disposition to exercise more care in addressing letters. I advised him that mistakes were not confined to ignorant people, but that a large proportion of letters which failed of delivery were from families having a moderate education and from professional and business men and women, and that mistakes were largely due to carelessness. Dr. Boone responded

promptly and effectively. He called his 300 teachers together and read them the letter, and instructed them to give 15 minutes' time each week to special instruction on the question of addressing mail. It is too early to give the results of this teaching, but we have no doubt it will be far-reaching, and show a decided improvement in this location. If these instructions could be given in all the schools of the country, and the children impressed with the importance of special care, this process of education would bring marvelous results to the country."

Such an expose ought to save a good many damnations of your postmaster,

and what a lesson it conveys upon the necessity of a careful study of the art of writing.

The *Saturday Evening Post*, of Philadelphia, announces two new departments which will challenge the interest of young men and women throughout the country. "A Home College Course," as one of them is called, has been designed to meet the wants of ambitious young people who have not had the advantages of a university training. This course will be conducted by a special faculty, composed of professors in the leading col-

BOOKS FOR SALE BY Sidney S. Rider, 73 Almy Street.

Old Church Music—The Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Musick, by Bartholomew Brown and others. Published at Boston, Mass., 1810. It once belonged to Richard Eddy, who was a subscriber for Dr. Benedict's book above advertised. Mr. Eddy then dwelt in Providence.....\$1.00

Henry J. Raymond's (founder of the *New York Times*), *Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln*. (An illustration how honest earnestness in politics is a surer guide to success than any amount of money used in bribery and political trickery. This book, unfortunately, now is scarce. Price, \$5.00, and it is well worth the money.

There was published in Providence, in 1840, a book with the title a "DIS-SERTATION ON FIRE." It gave its own reason for existence—as being reflections concerning the operation of the laws of Nature. It was written by a physician then practicing "medicine" here, Dr. Hosea Humphrey. This learned medicine man, who prescribed a piece of the "Jaw bone of a dog" to one afflicted with hydrophobia, that to be mixed with "verdigrease" scraped from a buried copper of George the

First. This was in fact a law of New York enacted in 1814. Bleeding is prescribed for *meazles*. Among the causes which this learned "medicaster" gives for Tetanus or Lock Jaw, he has omitted Vaccination, the latest known cause, whereby six deaths took place. Never was there a book of such besotted ignorance, and yet this conceited ass writes this: "Nothing can be more surprising to those who have correct ideas of the matter, than that the attempts of the most ignorant medicaster should succeed, to impose on mankind." (p. 87); and this: "Concerning the use of medicines, it may be observed that much of the benefit that might otherwise be derived from the best practice is lost by the conceitedness, obstinacy or ignorance of nurses." (p. 72). But while utter nonsense, the reading of it is great fun. Price \$1.25, and a very rare book in these days.

Spark's *Life of Benjamin Franklin*—(In the light of the present generation an old fogey.) Price \$1.25.

Abbott's *Life of the Emperor, Napoleon III.* (Showing how even an ass can successfully, for a time at least, manipulate politics.) Price \$1.50.

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leges. The studies have been most carefully chosen. Each will be treated in an interesting way, and helpful hints for outside reading freely given.

A correspondent informs me that he has been told that the best coffees are grown in "the Doldrums," and asks the writer to explain the meaning of the expression. The word "doldrums" has been used by sailors. It has been applied by them to that part of the ocean lying along the equator, both north and south of this imaginary line. There almost endless calm prevails, occasionally varied by squalls, or light and baffling winds, so that all progress by sails is sometimes prevented for weeks. To be in the doldrums, Webster says, is to be in a condition of listlessness, idleness, or tedium, and Webster suggests the origin of the sailors' application of the word to the atmospheric conditions along the line of the equator. It is true that the best coffees are grown where these atmospheric conditions prevail. For instance, the equator passes through the center of Borneo and of Sumatra; the island of Java is 390 miles south; the Spice islands are 100 miles south. In these islands the best coffees are grown. In South America, Ecuador is the land where such conditions prevail; so too is the Congo Free State, along the

Amazon in Africa. The most southern of the Philippines is 250 miles north of the equator.

The "regular" doctors are at work in the General Assembly to obtain a law placing the attempts to cure the sick entirely in their hands and under their control. It is an outrage. Let Dr. Swarts name a disease which he can cure before he attempts to stop me from calling such a person as I desire. By Dr. Swarts's own statement in the official publication of the State Board of Health, the only persons who did not die of small pox in Rhode Island in the nine months from December to September last, were *those who did not have the services of Dr. Swarts or some other such doctor.*

First let Dr. Swarts and his companions demonstrate that they *can cure disease*, and then they will not need laws in order to obtain practice or to kill out medical shams.

Laws for the benefit of certain trades, such as the doctors are now pushing, have been made recently. Such a law was made by the "plumbers;" this resulted in forcing me to pay for five successive traps, put, one after another, to our refrigerator. Thus I have been five times taxed, when once was all that was necessary.







